NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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NEW YORK, N. Y., AUGUST 22, 1949

If pushed hard enough—

People can be stubborn!

FOR the rich and powerful who see no way out of their own selfish dilemmas but a death-dance toward war—and toward the total police state which alone will make war possible—the going begins to get rough.

Facts may, after all, prove more obstinate than these men who seek to infect the rest of us with their own stupidity and cupidity.

Facts, for instance, about Anglo-American relations—the political hot potato with which the money peerage on both sides of the water will have to do an extraordinarily skillful juggling act in the next few weeks, or fall into their own cauldron.

In editorial columns and full-page ads of steel and other firms, U.S. newspapers are submitting us to a terrific smoke barrage against "British socialism." Why? Because next month Britain's Bevin and Cripps are due in Washington for talks about their country's crisis, and big business wants to make sure they go back with orders to reverse the British social security program and reduce British living standards still further.

U.S. big business wants more profits; Britain must become a full-fledged economic colony. Actually the British economy is only 20% socialized, but even that is too much for American bankers. From the profit standpoint, there are "too few" unemployed and Britons with their two-bits worth of meat a week are "eating too much."

●

But 1950 is election year in Britain—and the British people may have something to say. Washington, now gloating with Winston Churchill (prematurely, as Max Werner shows on p. 9) over the extreme right-wing government rigged up in Western Germany, would like nothing better than a British Tory victory. But Washington knows that if the Laborites should be goaded into going to the electorate on a program of defiance to Truman gang meddling, the Tories wouldn't stand a chance.

If that happened, Britain would become more, not less, socialist. Britain would have to turn economically eastward, and bang would go Washington's cold war against Russia.

If it doesn't happen, the Anglo-American peerage still has to reckon with the same British working class that pulled off the general strike of 1926.

THIS isn't the only set of facts the Truman Administration has to worry about.

It may succeed in its strategy of using "another Red scare" to "make reluctant legislators okay" the billion-dollar arms-to-Europe bill (Wall St. Journal, July 29). Arms manufacturers will get new orders from our government. But the "aging weapons" (as the Wall St. Journal calls them) which will go to Europe will scare the Russians about as much as a kid's popgun.

Meanwhile Britain isn't the only sector of "Western civilization" in which the people are forming ranks against the twin horsemen of war and fascism.

- In U.S.-dominated France, where fascism is much more than a word, Socialists, Communists and non-politicals are unitedly forcing their government to slow down its policy of slaughtering Madagascar and Viet-Nam "natives" for the sake of "Western civilization's" profits.
- In Greece, in the face of the greatest onslaught yet by U.S.-armed and directed Monarchists, the army of the common folk who know and hate fascism fights on.
- At our back-door in Mexico, common folk and great scientists and writers of the Americas—laughing at Washington's old-wives'-tales about peace "plots"—are about to gather to unite with anyone and everyone against war.

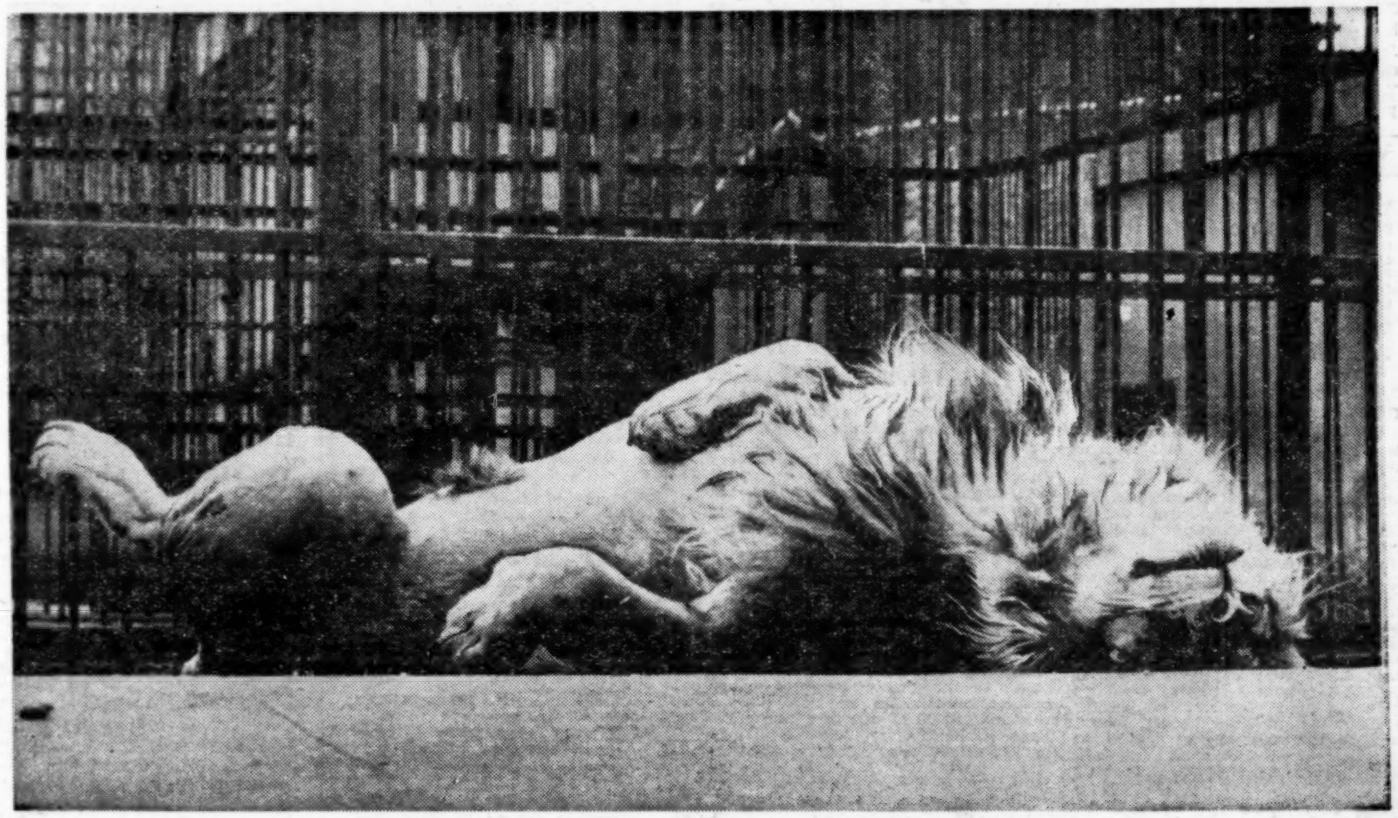
●

And in Baltimore, three Quaker women started a turn of the tide against home-grown witch-hunters which puts heart into every decent American.

They refused to sign a non-Communist oath required of Maryland civil servants under the Hitler-model Ober Law. For months the Progressive Party in Maryland had been fighting the law with every weapon at its command. Last week, considering a citizens' suit to prevent enforcement of the law, a Federal Circuit judge declared the law unconstitutional.

Facts are obstinate. People—and even judges—are beginning to be obstinate too.

—The Editors



Quick, somebody—get a dollar stretcher!

The British lion poses in the position which American big business and the American press would like to see him adopt permanently. Then we grab Britain's markets and blame it all on socialism. Easy? It's like taking candy from British babies!

Wallace & DuBois

The case against arms for Europe

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Madagascar massacre

80,000 murdered by the French colonials

PAGE 8

A deep-freeze thriller

How Tighe Woods got to be a big shot

PAGE 3

Max Werner

Did U.S. really win the German elections?

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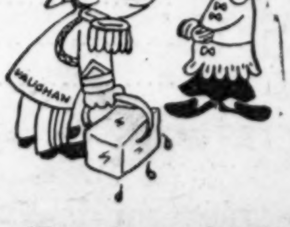

"Deep freezer, lady?"

NATIONAL
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the progressive newsweekly

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THE MAILBAG

Chinese on Chiang

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

To help the Chiang regime, which is utterly corrupt, is just like to try to keep an unqualified actor in a show; and what is more, in the past three years, American aid has caused great sufferings to the Chinese people. Examples like the recent indiscriminate bombing of Shanghai residential area (600 casualties on June 29) and other cities, and deliberate destruction of river dams are not warfare, but malicious crimes. The U. S., legally, is not responsible for such criminal acts, but the Chinese people saw that the bombing was carried out by U. S.-supplied B-24's. Chiang's regime, being entirely unpopular among the Chinese people, could not be sustained by any kind of American aid. Financial aid will merely increase the bank deposits of Chiang and his relatives, while military aid will kill more innocent people.

H. L. Hou

This letter was endorsed by 44 other Chinese men and women. Ed.

●

The face of disloyalty

BELLFLOWER, CALIF.

I had the doubtful privilege of serving as postmaster in Bellflower, a town of 40,000, from 1940 to 1948. About two years ago FBI agents demanded a list of local subscribers to certain progressive newspapers. This I refused to give, knowing of course that they could probably get it by other means. I also refused to continue financial support to the Democratic Party. This may account for the fact that I was notified last summer that there was "reason to believe that I was disloyal to the Government of the U. S.," and was given the opportunity to come to Washington and defend myself. Inasmuch as I am unable to dance the "Missouri Waltz," and I also have a serious heart condition, I resigned. I will continue, to the best of my ability, to fight for "liberty and justice for all." This includes support for the GUARDIAN.

Clinton Chism

●

Call to Prague parley

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Early in November there will be a conference in Prague to discuss human and civil rights and constitutional liberties. The program, as outlined by the Provisional Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights meeting, which took place in London late last year, include the questions of: discrimination on grounds of race, nationality and religion; political discrimination; discrimination on the basis of sex; freedom of the press and association; rights of youth. Already more than 20 countries have answered the call.

Support from this country should include churchmen and trade unionists; fraternal, youth and women's organizations; Negro organizations; business men, students, and teachers; lawyers and other professionals. No political parties are invited .This will be a non-partisan gathering.

The selection of delegates must be made in a hurry. The World Tourists, 1845 Broadway, New York City, will help with bookings, passport arrangements and other matters. The Provisional Committee can be reached at 205 E. 42nd St., Suite 1613, New York City.

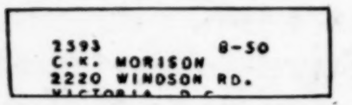
William L. Patterson
National Executive Secretary,
Civil Rights Congress

Spare those shears!

VICTORIA, B. C.

I hope you are not going to clip off another little piece and leave me without the GUARDIAN. Can't get on without it!

C. K. M.



2593 8-50
C.K. MORISON
2220 WINDSOR RD.

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Greetings to Mexico

MUSCATINE, IOWA

Why would it not be a good idea to publish the address of the coming American Continental Congress for World Peace to be held in Mexico City?

If different organizations had the location and knew where to write, we could mail letters of congratulation, etc.

E. A. Eaton

The address is: Congreso Continental Americano por la Paz, Av. Madero 47 Desp. 201, Mexico, D.F. Ed.

Beat the Mundt bill!

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

May I urge every reader of the GUARDIAN to write to his President and Congressman posthaste, opposing the suppressive Mundt-Ferguson bill as strongly as he dares? I am confident that in the near future the democratic majority will recapture the powers seized from them by the vested interests.

Your new letters-to-editor page is swell!

Morton Shafer

●

Robeson vs. Robinson

MADISON, WIS.

I really can't realize your or Mr. Ost's intention, but you both should realize that it was Mr. Robeson who was silly in trying to speak for the whole Negro race.

The Negro race will not fall in line and follow Paul Robeson as you may hope. You may find, on the contrary, Jackie Robinson, Walter White, or Joe Louis could more easily be a leader.

You may remember Jackie said that if Paul Robeson wanted to make a silly statement, it was his business. The statement, according to all Negro people I have talked to, is very silly. No one man can speak for any whole race, and surely not Robeson, who isn't a Negro leader, believe me.

Conrad Harris

Mr. Harris added a note that he is a Negro. Ed.

●

Surrounding Henry

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

How about Henry Wallace? Close in on him before too late.

Carl A. Olaeson

For news of Henry Wallace, see P. 3. Ed.

●

Vultee's start

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The GUARDIAN is so worthwhile that I am sure you will want to correct the slip in the issue of Aug. 15 in the column "The Stink of Corruption," signed by the editors. It may be just a typo.

Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. did not start "from zero in May, 1948." It was incorporated in May, 1923, and adopted its present title in March, 1943. (See Moody's Industrials.)

Even so, of course its rise is still extraordinary, but we want to have people depend on the complete accuracy of the GUARDIAN.

Grace Hutchins

Thanks to Grace Hutchins' trained eye for catching us with our slip showing. Ed.

●

Burlington is saved!

BURLINGTON, VT.

There is nothing in the paper that a good American citizen believing in democracy should read. It is an anti-religious and un-American paper which should be crippled by rubbish such as you print. Take my name from your mailing list at once and do not send the paper to me or to this office.

J. Edward Moran, Mayor

●

One man's Dakota

MOORHEAD, MINN.

I was extremely pleased to see, in your issue of July 25, an article by my friend Don Matchan, a man of wide experience and keen intelligence, and the kind of fighter more of us should be. I feel that I owe a lot to the man who introduced me to the GUARDIAN. However, if you'll pardon my pointing this out, Valley City is in North, rather than South Dakota.

One suggestion: why does not your excellent paper contain a music section? Preferably not after-the-event rehashing of concerts, but a review of new records. The kind of people who read the GUARDIAN are the kind who listen to good music.

One suggestion, I said, but I'll make it two. I would like to see the GUARDIAN arrange re-publication of the books of Cedric Belfrage, of whom I have been an intense admirer since Away From It All appeared. Belfrage and the late Robert Briffault are two authors not as yet suitably recognized, whom every Progressive should read.

Ray E. Ramsay

We're blushing all over the map for the Dakota slip. Don Matchan was too nice to write and tell us. Ed.

●

She sees red . . .

BISMARCK, N. D.

I followed the battle Mr. Matchan had with some business men through our newspaper. Let me tell you, he gave them a good fight before they finally forced him out. They may have knocked him down but he came up with both fists swinging.

I'm glad to hear Mr. Matchan is still doing battle for the rights of free speech and the American way of life, just as did the wise men that wrote the Constitution.

I see red when good Americans are called Communist because they have the courage to fight back against forces that would suppress free speech and everything that our Bill of Rights stands for.

Mrs. Jean LaVine

P.S.—I am glad you had the courage to start a newspaper like the GUARDIAN. Whenever I read anything in our daily paper that sounds questionable I say to myself, I'll read the other side of the story in the GUARDIAN.

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How about a quiz?

TUJUNGA, CALIF.

We'll be giving a Progressive Party club social here in Tujunga. One of the games we're going to play is a current events quiz. I'll make out a test with 20 questions and let the guests see who makes the best score. Questions will be true and false and multiple choice. Those who get low scores will be urged to subscribe to the GUARDIAN, since the questions will be based on news appearing only in the GUARDIAN. This is an idea which might be useful generally for circulation promotion.

Jack L. Moore

●

Keep showing it

BORDENTOWN, N. Y.

Please send me the NATIONAL GUARDIAN for 40 weeks. Enclosed you will find a $1. I am a Negro and liked what you said about the Trenton Six. A fellow in my shop showed me your paper.

William H. Smith

●

Witches on the air

NEW YORK, N. Y.

A good many of the large advertising agencies are drawing up blacklists, and a great many radio actors are now taboo as far as employment on certain radio programs is concerned.

This is something new in radio and I thought you'd be interested in knowing how widespread is this practice of taking away a man's living, on the basis of somebody's mere say-so that he or she is a "red."

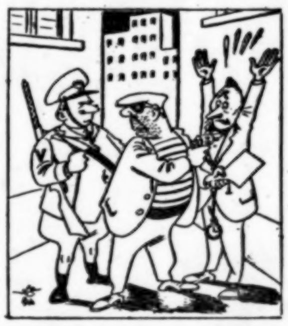
Joan Gower

Jennings Perry

Rocks from the glass house

THE American Continental Congress for Peace will meet in Mexico City Sept. 5-10 to discuss ways to prevent world war three. "It appears," comments a spokesman for the U. S. State Department, "that it will be another Moscow-directed conference."

From which it appears that the State Department means to be as ugly about this meeting as it was about the international peace congress held at the Waldorf in New York this spring.



Vie Nuove, Rome

"Arrest this man, officer! Besides his watch and wallet, I found a peace petition in his pocket!"

At that time, the hostility of the U. S. foreign office was manifested by as many little acts of inhospitality as it could think of. It fed spiteful comments as above to the press daily; it refused to permit delegates from other lands to join in peace meets outside of New York. It refused to issue visit visas to many delegates, particularly of the Latin American countries, at all.

That is one reason why the September peace meeting is to be held in Mexico, beyond our borders and presumably beyond State Department harassment. In Mexico a parley on ways of preventing another world war is not considered an un-American activity.

WHAT makes the State Department's catcalls so unseemly, so unbecoming to our government, is the evident sincerity of the delegates attending these meetings. At the Waldorf congress' for all the dismal posturing in the papers and on the streets, the work of the sessions was—solely—for peace. The deportment of the delegates was at all times amiable and civilized.

The quest for peace by other means than the State Department itself proposes is neither sinister nor superfluous. The race has reason to mistrust the State Department formula based on the building of armament and the distribution of arms—which always has failed. While the Mexico City congress will be weighing new ways to prevent war, the representatives of sixty nations—including the United States and Russia—will be meeting in Geneva to formalize **new rules for war.** Plainly the answer the congress will be seeking is yet to be found.

The State Department's charge that the Mexico meeting will be "Moscow-directed" is as cheap now as when it was thrown around with intent to discredit the New York meeting in the spring: as cheap—and as reactive. For the meetings themselves, in organization and purpose, reflect credit upon any sponsor. It is no disparagement of Moscow to attribute a peace conference to Moscow; but the State Department's gibes do invite a pertinent inquiry as to why, in a rumbling world, there are no peace conferences "directed by Washington?"

TRYGVE LIE of the United Nations finds we have passed from the cold war to what he calls the "cold peace." The cold war cost us millions for the Berlin airlift; the cold peace stands to cost us billions for the remilitarization of Europe and an arms race without ending—save one.... Under the circumstances it is not peace conferences—not any peace conference—that should be ridiculed, scorned or rejected.

If it should take Moscow to "direct" one, Moscow would have the most important role in the world. It poorly behooves our State Department meanwhile to make lippy noises at intelligent men and women of the New World—or of the Old—who as private but not disinterested citizens continue to turn stones and comb thickets for the key to peace the chancelleries have missed.

If the State Department's new horse is not too high to get down from, let it, too, get down and hunt.

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN 17 Murray St., New York 7

Two great fighters for peace testify against U. S. arms for Europe

Henry Wallace

It's jobs not guns the world needs

Former Vice President Henry A. Wallace testified against the Military Assistance Program before the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, Aug. 19. Excerpts from his testimony follow:

THE money and resources that we should be spending to provide jobs and decent security for our own unemployed, to build our own resources and strength and to raise the standards of living throughout the world, we are asked to squander in an endless arms race. America will take on a double burden—first in the cost of sending arms to Europe, second, supporting a half-starved Europe.

The arms program proposes to repeat in Europe our tragic mistakes in China. It is aimed at the same kind of "internal" and "external aggression." It places the same emphasis on arms to the exclusion of the needs of the people for measures of social reform.

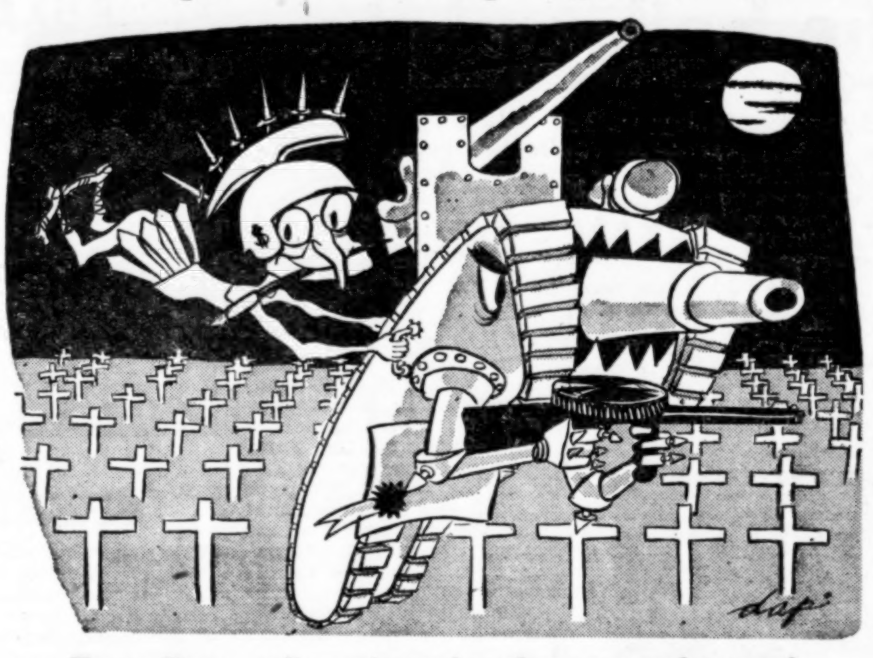
Our foreign policy offers no real incentive to world cooperation—even to those who ostensibly benefit from it. It is rapidly leading to a disintegrating world.

IT IS NOT HIDDEN: Under the impact of the developing world economic crisis, there is a real and persistent danger that the nations of the world will descend to the wasteful dog-eat-dog economics of the 1930's.

We may try to hide that crisis in this country with new names and old incantations, but it is not hidden in Britain, in Italy, in France, in Belgium. And it is not hidden in this country from the 5,500,000 unemployed whose unemployment, the President finds, requires no vigorous action.

Does anyone in his right mind believe that this developing world crisis will be cured by an arms program or a pact?

Does the arms program and the Truman foreign policy bring any relief to the colonial and semi-colonial countries? Mr. Truman's "bold new program" offers $30,000,000 to the colonial people in technical aid while he asks for $1,500,000,000 in arms to their colonial masters.



Harry, Harry, quite contrary, how does your garden grow? Distorted facts, Atlantic Pacts, make crosses row on row.

IN THE SAME WORLD TOGETHER: I say that there is an alternative policy. . ... That peaceful alternative rests on agreeing to live in the same world with Russia. . . . We must come to the Russians with a plan for cooperation within the framework of the United Nations, not our unilateral proposals that lead to the suspicion of world domination.

I have long advocated that we create within the United Nations a World Wide Development and Reconstruction Administration that will rest solidly on economic self-interest and economic cooperation.

My proposal faces squarely up to the great problems of our age. The first is the problem of our own abundance. The second is the world's poverty. We cannot go back to an era of scarcity in the midst of abundance. We will not return to empty factories and abandoned farms when men and women need their products. Our first job as a nation is to bridge that great gap—and to bridge it in the framework of the United Nations.

W. E. B. DuBois

Let's first learn to rule ourselves

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, historian and "elder statesman" of U.S. Negroes, testified on the European arms appropriations bill before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in behalf of the Continental Peace Congress to be held in Mexico next month. Here is an extract from his statement:

WHY in God's name do we want to control the earth? Is it because of our success in ruling men?

We want to rule Russia and we cannot rule Alabama. We tried to rule Puerto Rico and gave it the highest suicide rate in the world. We sought to rule China and have just confessed our failure. We set out to rule Germany and apparently our only result is surrender to the very forces which we fought a world war to subdue.

If we aim to rule the world we have got to learn to rule ourselves. We who hate "niggers" and "darkies" propose to control a world full of colored people. Will they have no voice?

We are daily being pushed into a third world war on the assumption that we are the sole possessors of Truth and Right, and are able to pound our ideas into the world's head by brute force.

WITCHCRAFT: What hinders us from beginning to reason now before we fight? Why are we afraid to reason and wait and persuade?

We are afraid. For we stop logical thinking. We invent witchwords. If in 1850 an American disliked slavery, the word of exorcism was "abolitionist." He was a "nigger lover." He believed in free love and murder of kind slave masters. He ought to be lynched and mobbed. Today the word is "communist."

Never mind its meaning in a man's mind. If anybody questions the power of wealth, wants to build more TVAs, advocates civil rights for Negroes, he is a communist, a revolutionist, a scoundrel, and is liable to lose his job or land in jail.

And yet there is not today in this nation an honest progressive citizen who does not share in his beliefs many of the basic ideas of communism.

NON-HUMAN WARMONGER: The real reason for war on Russia is not her natural effort to protect her own borders but her effort to establish a socialistic state.

Our country is ruled by incorporated wealth, incorporated so as to form a non-human person, protected by the 14th Amendment, secret in organization and ownership of property and able to escape major taxation by hiring the best legal talent of the land. This wealth is forcing us into war.

The people of the country do not want war. You do not want war. But somebody does want war . . . the soulless and utterly selfish corporate wealth, organized for profit and willing to kill your sons in order to retain its present absolute power.

If you vote these billions, never believe that war will never start without your consent. If there had been such an appropriation two years ago, we would have been at war now by an unexplained "mistake."

What did you say, Harry?

Tighe Woods: rent decontroller

SELDOM in U.S. history has a President made denunciations as savage as Harry Truman's broadsides against the real estate lobby.

- **June 30, 1947:** "Nothing could be more subversive to representative government."
- **March 22, 1949:** "It is a terrible and shocking thing that the real estate lobby... has become the real enemy of the American home."
- **June 17, 1949:** [The real estate lobby is] "a group of ruthless men" [guilty of] "false and misleading propaganda."

Last week the American rent-payer had reason to wonder if Harry Truman had not been talking out of the side of his mouth all the time.

Six months after he called the real estate men "subversive" he named Tighe E. Woods to be Housing Expediter.

Who is Tighe E. Woods? Current hearings on Washington scandals began to tell.

WELL, WELL, WELL! What the U. S. people didn't know, but what many in Washington knew all the time, was that Tighe E. Woods got his training as a controller of rents as a front man for the Chicago Real Estate Board, one of the mainstays of the real estate lobby.

A native of Chicago, born Aug. 2, 1910, Woods was graduated from Notre Dame in 1933 and went to work for a large Chicago real estate firm. He went from there to the editorship of the Chicago Apartmenthouse Operating Cost Bulletin, published by the Chicago Real Estate Board, which has led the fight against rent controls and public housing.

TIGHE WOODS
No also-ran at Tanforan

Following that Woods became a Chicago real estate operator on his own. Then in 1942 he went to work for the government as a rent examiner in the Chicago regional headquarters of the OPA.

JUST AN OLD PAL: How did he get his present job? A few days ago he told the Senate subcommittee looking into Washington's "five percenters" that business brought him to Washington in April, 1947. "I met my old friend Col. James Hunt (key figure in the investigations) and he arranged for me to meet Frank Creedon, then head of the rent operations."

Hunt, it turns out, was an old friend of the Woods family in Chicago. And Hunt wielded so much influence, Woods told the committee, that "in social gatherings we used to call him the Kingmaker." It was that connection that got Woods his appointment as one of the key men in the Truman Administration.

The story of how the multi-million-dollar Tanforan race track in California was built through the intervention of Woods and Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, at a time when vets were going homeless, is now in the records.

LOBBY ANNEX: Last week Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.), demanded an "A to Z" investigation of Woods' office. "Woods goes out of his way," he said, "to turn his office into an annex for the real estate industry." Marcantonio spoke of the "sinister influences" that got Woods his job, but said he was more immediately interested in the "sinister influences" that brought about Woods' Aug. 1 order permitting landlords to raise rents more than 60%—on top of the "fair net operating income" clause.

Since Woods took over rents have increased from 50% to 400% in many parts of the country. In April, 1948, the CIO, AFL and International Assn. of Machinists joined in a demand that Woods be fired for malfeasance. As Leo Goodman, chairman of the CIO Housing Committee, puts it:

"The Tanforan deal was peanuts. . . . What labor has known and the people have been feeling all along is finally getting to be on the public records. Let's hope the whole story comes out."

One third of the nation

UNDER fire from many quarters, Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods last week fired his own broadside; it was a lulu and hit an evenly calculated one-third of the nation.

Because Congress had cut his budget from $26,000,000 to $17,000,000, he said, he had but two choices: "Either I fire one-third of my employes . . . or I decontrol a third of the areas now under control. . . I have chosen the latter alternative."

Decontrol would be limited to cities under 100,000 population. The areas would be announced within the next two weeks. In two places where controls had already been lifted the figures were in: rents had increased as high as 108% in Dallas, Tex., as high as 100% in Knoxville, Tenn.

The press the farmers read

Bile in the boiler-plate

FEW U.S. farmers know the name John Holliday Perry, but most of them are subjected to his influence. As head of the Western Newspaper Union, his syndicated news and features fill the pages of some 10,000 small town dailies and weeklies serving U.S. farm areas.

Perry is also head of the American Press Association which acts as advertising agent for country papers for a fee ranging from 13½% to 30%.

"There's absolutely no connection between American Press Association and Western Newspaper Union," says Perry, "except that I control them both."

THE BOILER-PLATE: In addition to his canned material, known in the trade as boiler-plate, Perry supplies what he calls "ready-print" papers to rural editors: four pages completely printed including advertising. All the editor need do is fill another four pages with local news.

Perry is outraged if it is suggested he slants his news and features. "We have to serve Democrats and Republicans," he says. "My God, if we stepped out of line, we'd go broke."

As for going broke, the Western Newspaper Union last year made a net profit of $918,458. As for slanting material, his American Press Association during the 1946 steel strike sent rural editors a "suggested editorial" with this covering letter about the strike: "Mr. Publisher: Now we have succeeded in selling the steel industry on the wholesome and powerful influence of the rural press, it is up to the publishers to KEEP THEM SOLD. The future of steel advertising in weekly newspapers depends upon how you handle it."

STRETCHING EMPIRE: The editorial demanded congressional action against the strikers. An accompanying "news item" began like this: "From every section of the country farm leaders are directing protests to the nation's capital over the threat to food production which looms... as a result of the steel strike...."

In addition to these two big holdings, Perry has a score of directorships, owns 10 dailies and 16 weeklies, mostly in Southern rural areas, and possesses six radio stations.

JOHN H. PERRY
Stay in line and cash in

One country editor has called him a "buzzard, picking the last bits of meat off our bones."

Retorts Perry: "We're more responsible for freedom of the press in this country than any other outfit."

THE FARMER PEW: An examination of the rural press was begun this month by **Facts For Farmers**, a monthly publication of Farm Research, Inc. (39 Cortlandt St., New York 7; 50 cents a year.)

Other items it turned up:

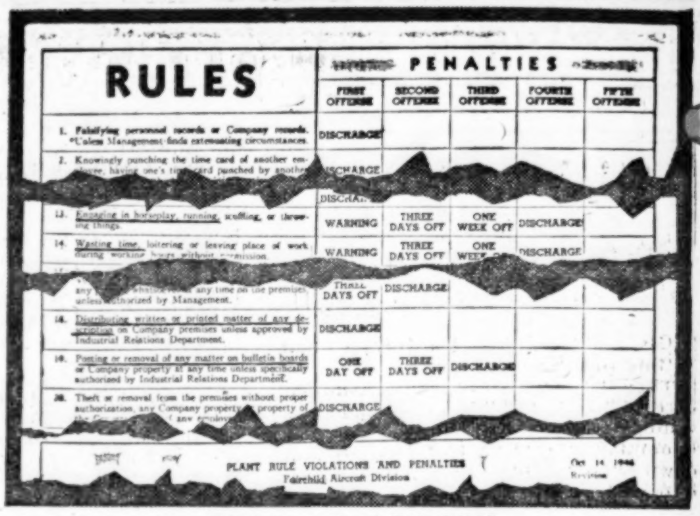
The largest U.S. monthly farm publication, **Farm Journal**, with a circulation of 2,674,483, has been owned by the Philadelphia Pew (Sun Oil Co.) family since 1935. In 1947 the chairman of the agricultural committee of the National Association of Manufacturers reported: "Graham Patterson, president of the **Farm Journal**, was also commendatory of the committee's work and purpose. He urged that greater use be made of the farm press to reach the nation's farm population by informative articles prepared by the committee and offered the columns of his own publication for this purpose."

GANNETT'S GALLERY: **Facts for Farmers** also discusses Frank Gannett's chain of 21 newspapers and seven radio stations which blanket the dairy regions of New York State. Gannett, whose Committee for Constitutional Government has been called by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) the No. 1 fascist organization in the country, is also chairman of the **American Agriculturist**, a farm magazine with a circulation of 204,404.

Says **Facts for Farmers**: "A few big business groups put out most of the farm magazines and newspapers, and so shrouded are they in mystery that the farm readers seldom know who they are. Though they profess to speak as the voice of agriculture, they are actually organs of big business, and the news that they print as well as the policies that they counsel are colored by their own economic interests."

INSIDE AMERICA

On this page the stories give in part the mood and the atmosphere of America—worry, speedup, corruption and lies.



RULES	PENALTIES FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE	FOURTH OFFENSE	FIFTH OFFENSE
1. Falsifying personnel records or Company records. *Unless Management finds extenuating circumstances.	DISCHARGE*				
2. Knowingly punching the time card of another employee, having one's time card punched by another [illegible]	DISCHARGE				
[illegible]	DISCHA[illegible]				
13. Engaging in horseplay, running, scuffling, or throwing things.	WARNING	THREE DAYS OFF	ONE WEEK OFF	DISCHARGE	
14. Wasting time, loitering or leaving place of work during working hours without permission.	WARNING	THREE DAYS OFF	ONE WEE[illegible]	DISCHARGE	
[illegible] any [illegible] whatsoever at any time on the premises unless authorized by Management.	THREE DAYS OFF	DISCHARGE			
18. Distributing written or printed matter of any description on Company premises unless approved by Industrial Relations Department.	DISCHARGE				
19. Posting or removal of any matter on bulletin boards or Company property at any time unless specifically authorized by Industrial Relations Department.	ONE DAY OFF	THREE DAYS OFF	DISCHARGE		
20. Theft or removal from the premises without proper authorization, any Company property or property of the Co[illegible] of any employe[illegible]	DISCHARGE				

PLANT RULE VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES
Fairchild Aircraft Division
Oct 14 1946 Revision

Want to work at Fairchild?

SPEEDUP! — and dread

THE letter had the appearance and the quality of a message smuggled out of prison. It came to the GUARDIAN indirectly, from a man employed in a big Fairchild Aircraft plant. The cautions that came with it added to the underground nature of the communication: "Publish what you can of it but conceal anything you may run across that reveals the writer or his locality or craft."

"The grind here is terrific!" said the letter. The job: making cargo planes and troop transport planes on government contract. "The noise," said the letter, "is out of this world." The wages: "sub-living."

THE SIX-DAY GRIND: "The caste system is here too. Nice special toilets for the foremen and still better ones for 'mahogany row.' The rabble Christian brother uses door-less cow-stalls."

But generally the criticism was cast on a higher plane: "The men in power go to church Sundays and the rest of the days in the week grind their fellow-man to a slow physical and mental death."

Adding to the grind is a printed list of company rules and penalties accompanying the letter. Forty offenses are listed; discharge is the punishment for all but one: "mistakes due to lack of knowledge" are penalized by "demotion."

THE SLIDING SCALE: Some samples: "Engaging in horseplay, running, scuffling, or throwing things." Immediate discharge is provided for "distributing written or printed matter of any description on Company premises unless approved by Industrial Relations Department." "Making of false, vicious, or malicious statements concerning any employe, the Company, or its product" has a sliding scale of punishment: a warning the first time, three days off the second, one week off the third, discharge on the fourth.

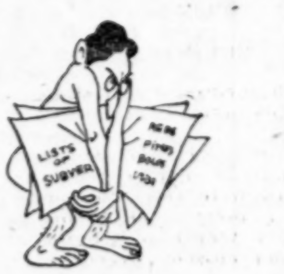
"So much more to write about," ends the letter, "but here it is time to get to bed."

THE WHOLE SORRY RECORD

Clark stripped bare

IN a daily series of articles by veteran Washington correspondent I. F. Stone, the N.Y. **Daily Compass** last week presented a documented and devastating attack on the appointment of former Attorney General Tom Clark to the Supreme Court.

"To put Clark on the court is to enable a member of the Truman Gang to write into our fundamental law the obnoxious and un-American doctrines he began to develop as Attorney General," the **Compass** said.



The **Compass** recalls that Clark once received $1,000 a month from big oil companies in Texas; that a Texas Senate committee report on his activities has been "lost, stolen or destroyed"; that as U.S. Attorney General Clark called off the sedition trials of pro-Nazis; that Clark delayed investigation of election frauds in Kansas City until records indicating "miscounts of shocking proportions" in favor of Truman's candidate Enos Axtell against Roger Slaughter for Congress had been stolen by safe-crackers; and that Clark, protege of anti-labor Sen. Tom Connally, has been responsible for Truman's injunction policies against labor.

Commenting on the fact that leadership of labor, the bar and "liberalism" has acquiesced in the appointment of Clark, I. F. Stone observes that "the slack and slovenly cowardice shown by the respectables is more serious than the nomination itself." When "willingness to risk the displeasure of those in possession of public office and power... begins to vanish, freedom begins to vanish with it," Stone declares.

Stone's **Compass** series is "must" reading. Fifty cents in stamps or coin, addressed to N.Y. **Daily Compass**, 164 Duane St., N.Y. 7, N.Y., will bring you the issues containing the entire series by return mail.

Roving reporter in Kansas

The farmers see a storm approaching

By Ralph Friedman

HIAWATHA, KANSAS

TO paraphrase a line of lyrics, Kansas is as corny as a gal in love with a wonderful guy. (This part, that is. The rest of the state is mostly wheat). A couple of good rains between now and harvest time and the yield will be as plenty as the average Republican vote out here — but the way people look to the future is something else.

Down here in Hiawatha the farmers and merchants see a depression coming Kansas way—but they're hoping it swings around them. In the meantime they're doing some hard thinking, mostly to themselves and their families, on how to ride depression out.

HE DIDN'T FORGET: A farmer who owns a couple of sections of land west of here told us he remembered the panicky days of the early thirties, "like they happened yesterday."

"Some folks clean forgotten," he said, "but I never. And you know something? Them days are coming back. Sure as God made little green apples, it's true! We kin stay rich so long, then the wagon's got to break down. Always has!"

We asked him what he was going to do about the depression and he quickly replied: "Don't know. Don't nobody know. Just know one thing, young fella: got to stay on that land and keep from bein' pushed off. You know something? Land is the best kind o' money you kin have. Ain't no better."

COME BACK LATER: A young farmer, a war veteran, was hoping for "just one more good year. Then I got it made. The farm will be paid for, I'll be my own boss." He frowned. "Got to keep my fingers crossed."

We asked another war veteran, a merchant, about war talk. "You come the wrong time of the year," he said impatiently. "Come back in the winter when we got a little time to think about politics and such. We're too doggone busy now."

We picked up a couple of hitchhikers, students at the University of Kansas, both sophomores. They hadn't been in the army and they didn't intend to unless they were "pushed into it."

They didn't like Russia, that was a cinch. Wallace was "O.K. but too soft on Russia." Truman "might be good if he didn't take so many vacations."

The war? "Why? What for? No sense to it."

LEVELING OFF: Business was holding up for the man at the filling station where we loaded up on gas. It wasn't as good as last year or this spring but: "There's no recession here," he explained. "We're just getting back to normal. We're leveling off."

Normal? Leveling off? What did he mean, we asked.

"People in these parts been too rich," he replied. "Same thing in Illinois, isn't it? Now we're leveling off—just buying what we need."

They haven't the hungry here as they do in Chicago and they haven't got the layoff jitters as they have in Rock Island, but the winds that carry news from the East are charged with the tense and nervous static of approaching storms.

ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

THE NATION

Hear ye! Hear ye! Maryland liberated!

FOR a long time the people had hungered for good news.

They had had enough of murder, corruption, the freeing of lynchers, the jailing of unionists; news of jimcrow triumphant and peace picketed. Up and down the U.S. there was a consuming hunger for one solid victory.

Last week the people had a victory to sing about.

The good news came out of the courtroom of Federal Circuit Judge Joseph Sherbow in Baltimore, Md.

BORDER STATE: Maryland, under the rule of the Subversives Act of 1949 (known as the Ober Law), was a state on the border of outright fascism.

Those who retained membership after Sept. 1, 1949, in organizations listed as subversive by the Attorney General were liable to five-year prison terms and heavy fines. Those convicted of "teaching in any way" ideas deemed dangerous were liable to 20 years in prison. Civil servants and candidates for public office were to be forced to take special loyalty oaths.

Resistance

The machinery was cumbersome and had not yet been put into motion. The list of proscribed organizations had not yet been drawn. But everywhere in the state resistance had sprung up. The Progressive Party, the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party jointly and separately circulated petitions and rallied crowds to meetings.

Out of the resistance came two suits for injunctions to prevent the State of Maryland from enforcing the Act. One was brought by six university professors, two doctors, a salesman and a sculptor. One of the doctors was J. E. T. Camper, co-chairman of the Maryland Progressive Party. Another suit was brought by the Communist Party.

Three gallant Quaker women refused to sign the oaths required of civil servants.

PEOPLE'S CASE: Judge Sherbow considered the briefs of plaintiffs, the demurrers of the Attorney General. He read statements by "friends of the court." Wrapped in the legal rigmarole was the plain case of the people vs. the state.

He reasoned: "The Supreme Court has made it clear that laws . . . may not intrude into the realm of ideas, religious and political beliefs and opinions. . . . The law . . . may punish for acting but not for thinking."

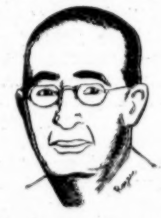
The judge did not content himself with correcting the language of the Act and refining its terms. He damned it outright. He quoted Mr. Justice Jackson: "If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion or other matters of opinion, or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein."

He ruled: "The Subversives Act of 1949 for the reasons stated is unconstitutional and invalid."

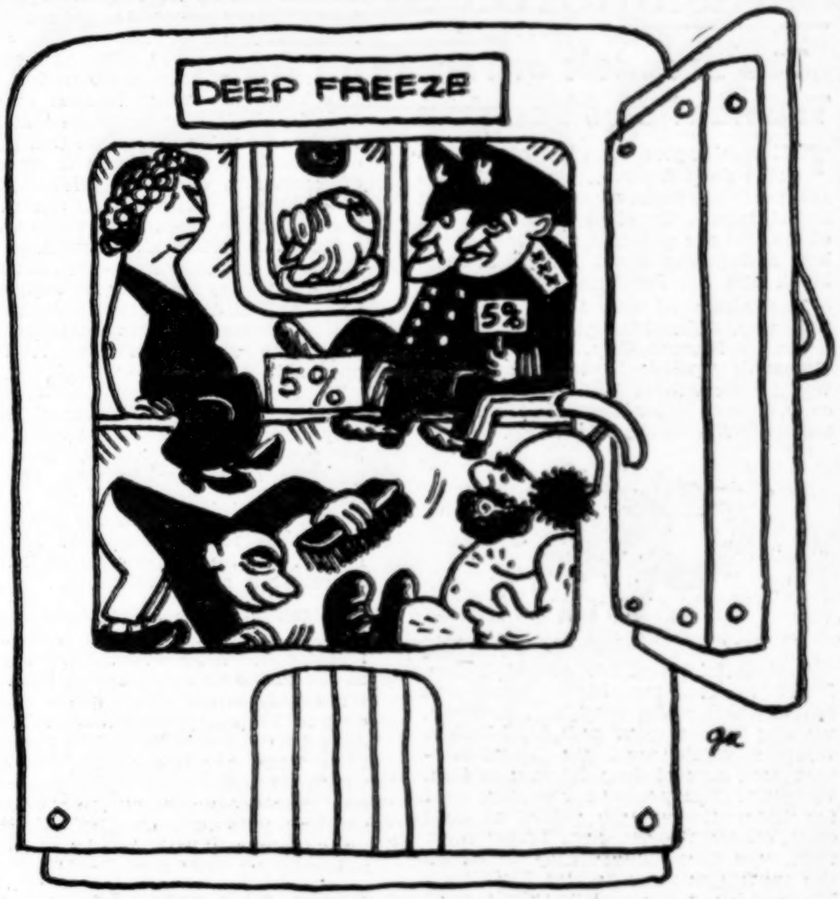
What it means

The State announced that it would appeal. The case would be argued first in the Appellate Court, perhaps in the Supreme Court. The effect of the court's decision spread swiftly.

If Judge Sherbow's decision were upheld, Judge Harold R. Medina would find it hard to try the Communist Party leaders "for conspiracy to advocate" ideas thought by some to lead to violence. If Judge Sherbow were upheld, it would mean the end of local bills all across the country wherever the Bill of Rights is tampered with or torn up.



JUDGE SHERBOW



The Spirit of '49

Former Congressman Jerry O'Connell, chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, commented: "There is scarcely a section of this historic decision that does not apply with equal force to the Mundt-Ferguson Bill."

BACK TO DEMOCRACY? The anti-Mundt Bill forces took new heart from Judge Sherbow. They were encouraged, too, by the new Attorney General, J. Howard McGrath, who said he was against the bill "in principle." Still, 100 leaders in civic, church and labor organizations were keeping their powder dry should the bill reach the floor of Congress.

The witchhunters were momentarily stilled and reason was timidly creeping back. The Baltimore **Sun**, which had never opposed the Ober Law, seemed reconciled to picking up again the "weapons of discussion and debate which are most effective against the ideas of communism."

Continued on following page

Progressives on the march

They're fighting FOR jobs and AGAINST utility hikes

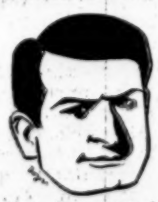
All around the country last week Progressives were battling: in Boston against a transit fare increase, in Oklahoma City against rent decontrol, in Idaho for old-age pensions, in Tucson against unemployment, in Reno against a boost in phone rates.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston campaign off to start on fare issue

BOSTON Progressives were battling a boost in transit fares. The Progressive Party candidate for Mayor, Walter O'Brien, was getting an early start in his campaign on this issue.

Executive Director of the state party, he is a former Boston Port Agent for the American Communications Association (CIO). In 1948, running on the Democratic-Progressive ticket for Congress, he polled 50,000 votes in a campaign notable for venomous attacks on the Progressive Party.



With the Boston City Council studying the matter of a fare boost, O'Brien declared: "There must be no increase in fares for working people and consumers to whom an increase in transportation costs would represent an intolerable addition to the basic cost of living."

NEVADA

Need for speed to balk phone increases

IN Reno the Progressive Party was the only political party to turn up at Public Service Commission hearings on the Bell Telephone's request for rate boosts up to 125%. The Party succeeded in delaying decision for at least 30 days, in which time it hoped to muster enough support to keep phone charges within reach of small users. The requested increase would amount to $600,000 a year for the company. Progressive Party State Chairman La Vonne Busch has urged all Nevadans to rush protests to George Allard of the Public Service Commission, Carson City, Nevada.

IDAHO

They're out to raise the pension to decency

IN Idaho the Progressive Party raised the same issues: "Idaho's natural wealth (much of which is irreplaceable) is being drained out of the state and into the bank accounts of out-of-state financiers."

It pointed out that a tax increase of 4% on non-ferrous mining alone would yield enough to boost old-age pensions from a present totally inadequate $46.70 a month to $90 for the 10,552 "senior citizens" receiving assistance.

In 1943 the State Legislature vetoed an adequate old-age pension plan that had been voted with big majorities in every one of the state's 44 counties. Two months ago Progressives, joined by other groups, defeated a 10% cut in present allowances. Now they're out to bring the pension up to adequacy.

ARIZONA

Half Tucson's workers are out of jobs

OUT in Tucson, joblessness was the big headache with an appalling number of Tucson residents out of work: of 20,000 covered by unemployment insurance, 10,561 drew benefits in the month of June. This did not include the number whose 12-week allowances were exhausted. With far more than half the town's workers unemployed (this may well be a record figure for the nation), with Negroes and Mexicans hardest hit, the Pima County Progressive Party Club proposed these measures to ease the problem:

NO HELP WANTED

DRAINED RESOURCES: Immediate federal aid for slum clearance; action to force the Southern Pacific railroad to construct underpasses or overpasses at all grade crossings; use of the county's Post-War Planning Fund ($488,000) for construction work; increase of taxes on mining, railroad and big ranch interests for civic improvements.

In reference to the last demand, the Pima County Progressives complained that ranch, mining and railroad interests "are draining our state's resources and leaving us very little for them."

Continued from preceding page

WASHINGTON

The scandals grow; Truman helps Vaughan

THE Washington scandals of 1949 involve deep freezers, gigantic bombers, perfume, molasses, race tracks and resort hotels. Touched by the breath of scandal are generals, a cabinet member, a Supreme Court justice, a bootblack and the President's wife.

The affair of the freezers started this way. John Maragon once shined shoes in Kansas City, Mo., President Truman's political birthplace. He worked for Albert Verley Co. of Chicago, dealers in perfume oils. He thrived on his White House friendship.

A close friend of his was Maj. Gen. Harry A. Vaughan, bluff, beribboned military aide of the President. Maragon, wishing to sow good will for his firm where it would yield the fattest harvest, sent several deep freezers to Gen. Vaughan. The perfume company paid for them. Some were priced at $390 each, others at $520. Gen. Vaughan, in turn, sent them where they would do the most good: one to the President's Missouri home, one each to Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, Chief Justice Vinson, Federal Reserve Board Governor James Vardaman. One he kept for himself.

THE SENATOR IS GRACIOUS: It all came out at hearings by the Senate investigation subcommittee, along with stories of other deals in molasses, a race track and hotels.. Mrs. Truman was gallantly exonerated by Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) who said Mrs. Truman was one of the "finest things about the White House."

Gen. Waitt on Gen. Waitt

Maj. Gen. Alden H. Waitt, former chief of the Chemical Corps, had done his best to procure government orders for the firm of Deering-Millikin Research Trust of Greenwich, Conn. The firm is a client of Col. James V. Hunt, a distinguished five percenter. The General was up for reappointment. He wanted very much to have another four-year lease on his job.

Kindly General Vaughan advised him to prepare a memorandum for Gen. Vaughan's use about himself and his fellow officers who might be rivals for the job. Gen. Waitt went to Col. Hunt's office and dictated this frank appraisal of himself in the third person: "General Waitt is recognized as one of the leading authorities in the world on the subject of toxicological warfare. . . . There is no officer in the Chemical Corps who has had as wide experience as Gen. Waitt. . . . The Canadian and British Research staffs would be very happy to see General Waitt reappointed."

Of some of his fellow officers he wrote: "Gen. Waitt, I know, thinks very highly of him as a second man but probably would have to admit his qualities of leadership were not the highest." . . . "His handicap is that he does not have sufficient drive. . . . In fact he might be accused of being lazy." . . . "No competence or interest in research and development."

THE DRAG: The brains behind Gen. Waitt's memorandum, as behind so many other little deals, stood silently at the President's side during the regular weekly White House press conference on Thursday. He demonstrated his drag with the President. The President read from a prepared statement in which he asked that "you gentlemen and your editors, in common fairness, suspend judgment on Gen. Vaughan until he has been heard by the committee."

GUNS FOR EUROPE

One Congressman for sanity

ONLY one man in Congress stood up to oppose on principle Harry Truman's arms-for-Europe program.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.) warned the House: "If we fail to recognize it for what it is, then we are naive and cowardly." He had a short, sharp description of it: "An insane program for war."

The insanity was practically unanimous. No one seemed to be against the plan as such. There was haggling over the total figure of $1,450,000,000; there were prudent efforts to get the best bargain for the money, like an amendment prepared by Sens. Vandenberg (R-Mich.) and Dulles (R-N.Y.) seeking guarantees that Atlantic Pact nations would use U.S. arms wisely—that is, under U.S. direction.

Even left-of-center liberals like Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D-Calif.) were going along. If the generals were for it, then so was she: "I cannot pit my military knowledge against Gen. Bradley's."

Rep. John Kee (D-W.Va.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, set the tone. The measure had to be passed because to him the Soviet Union is a "rapacious and inhuman monster."

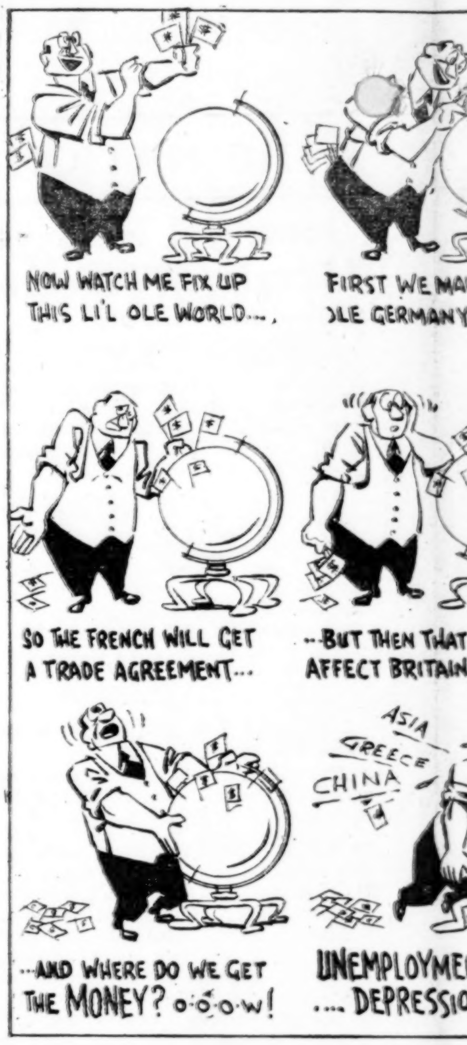
"ANOTHER LOOK" WANTED: On Thursday Administration leaders were momentarily stunned when, by a vote of 209 to 151, the House sliced by half the generals' "absolute minimum" figure for arms to Atlantic Pact nations and cut its time limit from two years to one.

Actually the Administration lost little: the House simply wanted to "take another look" at the program a year from now. But it was a blow to the prestige of Harry Truman and his generals.

In the Senate the combined Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee reversed itself and reopened public hearings to give opponents a chance to be heard. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, was the first witness but was not exactly an opponent; he was for arms to Atlantic Pact nations if they adopted a "concerted program of defense."

VICTIMS OF DEFENSE: While the defenders galloped to the rescue, those who awaited the heroes were gloomy. Francois Mauriac, Catholic and decidedly rightwing novelist, wrote in the French paper **Figaro**:

"If it is true that there is no other way to prevent war than to prepare for it, we are lost, or rather Europe is lost. . . . Europe is like an old horse of the bullfight ring that has served in two fights. It was disemboweled in 1914 by the first bull, and sewed together again. It was even more deeply disemboweled in 1940 by the second bull. We watched it galloping around the arena and saw its trailing entrails. Then once again, for better or for worse, it was sewed up. Now i[illegible]d hide trembles because men in gaudy uniforms once more approach it, to defend it, they say."


NOW WATCH ME FIX UP THIS LI'L OLE WORLD...,
FIRST WE MA
OLE GERMANY
SO THE FRENCH WILL GET A TRADE AGREEMENT...
...BUT THEN THAT
AFFECT BRITAIN
...AND WHERE DO WE GET THE MONEY? O-O-O-W!
ASIA
GREECE
CHINA
UNEMPLOYME
.... DEPRESSIO

Fred Wright's lesson i

Dull Congress

Arms and scandals drove spies and subversives from Washington headlines. The legislative mill ground little else that was sensational.

Chicago dateline

It really can be done: A rent gouger gets gouged

By Rod Holmgren

CHICAGO

MRS. SADIE ELARDI, 60, bought six broken-down tenement building on Chicago's near North Side in 1944-45 for $18,500. She paid as little as $200 down for some of them.

The typical apartment was a four-room, unfurnished cold-water flat, renting under a $15 monthly OPA ceiling. She furnished each room with a few sticks of rickety furniture and hung out "For Rent" signs.

For a single room, her tenants—all Negroes—paid $10 or $12 a week, got no hot water, no central heat. Bathroom and kitchen facilities were shared by as many as six families. The rental income from the buildings jumped 1,000%.

BUT THAT'S NOT ALL: Mrs. Elardi's "take" averaged $50,000 a year—until the Chicago Tenants' Action Council stepped in last winter. A mass demonstration in front of the Chicago Rent Office prodded officials into setting new rents 60% lower. Attorneys Nate Goldberg and Max Naiman filed a treble-damage suit against Mrs. Elardi on behalf of 43 tenants.

Federal Judge Michael Igoe this week entered a $12,000 judgment against Mrs. Elardi, to be divided among the 43 claimants. Biggest check —$960—went to McKinley Wilson, member of the 42d Ward Progressive Party club.

Mrs. Elardi is reported trying to sell her building. The Tenants' Action Council has been so effective that rentals in her buildings are now the lowest on the near North Side.

•

LaSalle St. mouthful

LaSalle Street (Chicago's Wall Street) took on a new importance as a financial center this week, following a merger whereby the Chicago Stock Exchange swallows up the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Paul and St. Louis exchanges. Price of a seat on the new exchange—$2,500.

Effective Sept. 15, the five "merged" exchanges will act as division offices for the Chicago Exchange. Announced purpose of the consolidation is to stimulate sale of stocks in midwestern firms too small to obtain listing on the New York exchange.

•

Jimcrow buckpassing

AS the Illinois Assembly passed the $100,000,000 aid-to-schools bill during the last hours before adjournment in June, few noticed an amendment inserted by Rep. Charles Jenkins (R-Chicago). It provided that no school district could receive state aid if it discriminated against pupils because of race or color.

About 20 school districts in southern Illinois counties maintain openly dual school systems for Negroes and whites. Elsewhere, indirect segregation is practiced by granting "waivers" to white children living in mixed neighborhoods. Suburban Evanston, home of Northwestern University, follows this practice.

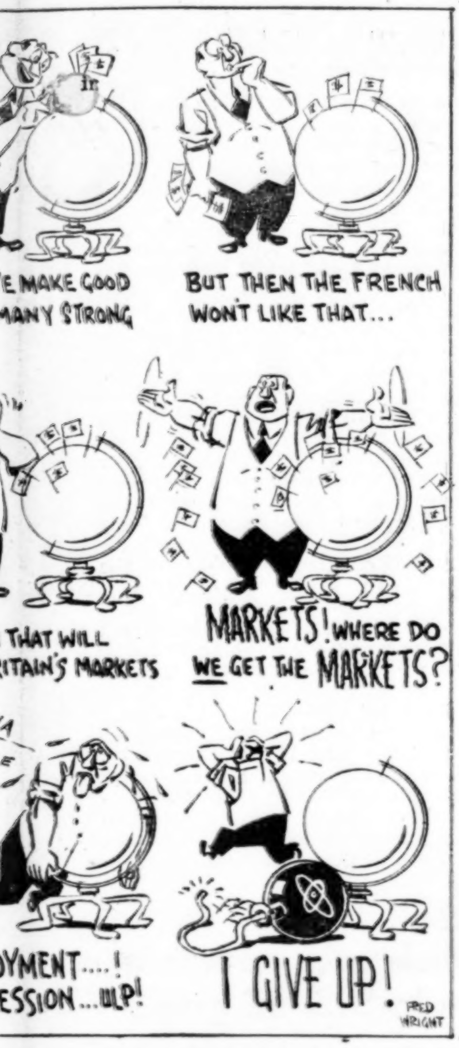
This week, Illinois Attorney General Ivan Elliott ruled the decision as to whether segregation is being practiced will rest with each county superintendent of schools. If he finds discrimination exists, it is his duty to ask that the monthly state grant be stopped. No county school official is expected to rule his own county ineligible for state aid.

Jobs wanted

Charles Stimpson, William Ward and Allen Morrow, officers of Local 248, United Public Workers, CIO, were suspended from their Chicago Post Office jobs following a "loyalty" investigation. They are convinced it was for two reasons: (1) their union activity; (2) they are Negroes. All three had been long-time employees, one for more than 20 years.

Local 248 this week formed a special committee to aid federal employes dropped as a result of the "loyalty" order. The committee appealed to progressive-minded businessmen who know of job openings to call the UPW office — DEarborn 2-2618. Available job classifications are: electrician, radio repairman, slide binder, photographer, painter and decorator, common laborer.

Sixty thousand Negroes are walking the streets in Chicago.


E MAKE GOOD
MANY STRONG
BUT THEN THE FRENCH WON'T LIKE THAT...
THAT WILL
ITAIN'S MARKETS
MARKETS! WHERE DO WE GET THE MARKETS?
YMENT....!
ESSION...ULP!
I GIVE UP!
FRED WRIGHT

on in free enterprise

In the Senate:

- A GOP-Dixiecrat coalition killed President Truman's plan to create a Department of Welfare (handling education, health and social security) headed by an administrator of Cabinet rank; but transfers of two agencies to other departments were approved.
- A Senate subcommittee approved a bi-partisan compromise farm bill that would establish a sliding scale of payments to farmers ranging from 75% to 90% of parity. Unless Congress adopts some measure, the Aiken bill will go into effect Jan. 1; it sets parity payments as low as 60%. A clause that would give the Brannan plan a trial run was stricken out.
- A House feud with the Senate over appropriations was being fought. The House is finished with its money bills, the Senate is a month and a half behind with $20,000,000,000 for government expenses tied up. Having twice passed special resolutions permitting temporary expenditures, the House balked at doing it again, hoping to force Senate action. For two days last week more than a score of key government agencies had no operating funds. Then the House relented and permitted temporary spending till Sept. 15.

Mr. Justice Clark

SENATOR HOMER FERGUSON, (R-Mich.), no progressive, stood almost alone in opposition to the nomination of Tom Clark to the Supreme Court. In a long written speech lasting 1½ hours he cited some of the Attorney General's sorry record in the field of civil liberties. But he had small support and at one point deplored the "apathy with which this political appointment has been received."

No Senate liberal raised an objection. When the vote came, only seven of Ferguson's fellow-Republicans stood with him. Elated, Tom Clark hurried to the White House to thank his good friend Harry Truman for his new job.

In no mood for more talk, the Senate took less than two minutes to confirm, unanimously, the appointment of Senator J. Howard McGrath (D-R.I.) to Clark's old job.

LABOR WEEK

HAWAII

Shipowners negotiate

THE point had been reached in Hawaii's 18-week-old strike of 2,000 longshoremen where something had to give. The territorial government was beginning to do its own stevedoring under emergency strike-breaking legislation. The union wasn't budging. Other wartime unions were pledged not to work scab-loaded ships; west coast longshoremen wouldn't touch them. But Joseph P. Ryan, east coast boss of AFL longshoremen, called the strike a "communist plot"; he ordered his men to unload the hot cargo of the freighter, **Steel Flyer,** which docked in Brooklyn on Friday.

To stop picketing of Honolulu docks, the government secured an injunction. Harry Bridges, head of the striking union, promptly took a placard and picketed for 30 minutes, accompanied by the head of the Honolulu Joint Council of Teamsters, AFL. Bridges' purpose, he said, was to "bring this mess to the attention of the Supreme Court."

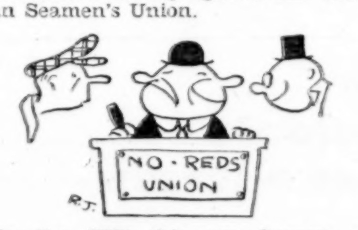
His union countered governmental strike-breaking with a damage suit of $3,000,000 against the Governor, government officials and members of the legislature.

On Tuesday strike leaders and employers sat down to negotiate "from scratch." The understanding was that if they didn't settle the strike within three days they would bring Cyrus S. Ching, U.S. labor trouble shooter, to the islands to mediate.

SAILORS UNION

Heresy in Seattle

SEAMAN JOHN MAHONEY got up in a membership meeting of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific and wanted to know why the union's leaders were strikebreaking against the Canadian Seamen's Union.



In the SUP this was heresy; not many U.S. unions are as far to the right, as rabidly anti-communist, as bureaucratically controlled, as dead set against united action with other unions in the same industry. President Harry Lundeberg's San Francisco headquarters expelled Mahoney.

The Seattle and Portland branches voted in overwhelming opposition to defy the order. A new publication, **The Defender,** describing itself as the organ of the Seattle and Portland locals, appeared. Coast labor wondered how far and how deep the revolt would go.

STEEL

Panel polemics

STEEL WAGE RAISE WOULD INJURE LABOR, FACT FINDERS TOLD.
Headline in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

THE United Steelworkers (CIO) had demanded a 30c-an-hour package boost to cover pensions, a wage increase and social security. Last week the steel industry was presenting its side to the three-man panel set up by President Truman on July 16 to hear both sides.

The steel industry's complaints and alarms were louder than its facts. Most spokesmen blasted away at the panel itself. It was illegal, it was socialistic, it was the end of collective bargaining, it would destroy America.

Arthur B. Homer, president of Bethlehem Steel, second biggest in the country, called the panel "an irregular procedure which appears to be designed merely as a vehicle for forcing upon us important concessions to the union."

That was too much for panel member Samuel I. Rosenman. He demanded an apology, got a left-handed retraction.

The panel's report is due Aug. 30. Its findings will not be binding.

Picket lines

THROUGHOUT the country men were striking, ready to strike or talking strike.

- **In Hollywood, Calif.,** a mass meeting of the International Association of Machinists (unaffiliated) voted overwhelmingly to reject a 5c-an-hour increase offered by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and authorized a five-day strike notice. Developments among the 40,000 Lockheed workers were watched closely by workers at the four other airplane plants in the Los Angeles area.

- **In Louisville, Ky.,** the IAM won a five-day strike against International Harvester Co., thanked the CIO United Farm & Equipment Workers for respecting their picket line despite the FE workers' recent return from a long, costly layoff.
- **In Chicago, Ill.,** returns from 22 locals indicted that 40,000 FE workers were voting to authorize a strike against International Harvester.
- **In Elizabeth, N.J.,** the Singer Sewing Machine Co. still refused to talk with the CIO United Electrical Workers Union. After 14 weeks, the strikers were holding up well. UE was spending $25,000 a week out of its strike fund to feed, clothe and house its members. It was the longest, biggest strike going.
- **Ford and Big Steel** were negotiating under pressure of strike votes.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Bombs in Birmingham

FOR 30 years Birmingham has tried to keep the North Smithfield residential district lily-white; but Negro families have moved in. Zoning laws defining white and Negro areas didn't do much good.

Early this year the Graymont-College Hills Civic League demanded the arrest of Negroes living in North Smithfield. The city refused. On March 24 three Negro homes were blown up; the dynamiters were never found. After that a "buffer strip" was designated beyond which Negroes could not live.

One Negro minister was already in that strip. Another joined him in the

Continued on following page

ITU convention in L. A.

The printers stand firm: No Taft-Hartley surrender!

By Gene Richards

LOS ANGELES

THE printers' strike against five Chicago dailies held center stage last week at the 91st convention of the AFL International Typographical Union in Oakland, Calif.

Gruff, whitehaired President Woodruff Randolph, under attack by some locals, minced no words. He teed off on union "misleaders" and their "destructive" policies, as well as "Taft-Hartley capitalism."

To critics of the union's life and death battle with T-H law in Chicago, Randolph suggested they put up a better plan to safeguard the union or shut up.

SILLY SEASON: To T-H supporters and their claim that the law is designed to "even up the balance of power between capital and labor," the veteran labor leader snorted:

"Isn't that silly? When was labor ever on the same basis as the employers? So long as the capitalistic method of production exists, labor will never be on an equal footing with capital."

The typo chief was especially critical of certain locals in Akron, Pittsburgh and San Francisco. Misled by their leaders, he said, they had foolishly signed "illegal" memorandum agreements which will allow publishers to destroy their union while depriving them of their right to strike—"the only clear right they have."

A TIME TO FIGHT: Said he: "There can be no surrender without destruction. This is no time for cowards. . . ." The convention agreed. It voted to continue its "no surrender" policy on working agreements. This policy directs locals to avoid contract terms where such terms mean surrender of previous benefits, such as the closed shop.

Nearly 400 delegates, representing some 90,000 unionized printers, studied resolutions on civil rights, unemployment, world peace, unionization of Negro printers, castigation of President Truman for abandonment of the fight against Taft-Hartley, and an appeal from the Seattle local for a nationwide general strike to end the T-H law.

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Isaac Kushner

WEST Coast liberals last week attended the funeral of a diminutive political pioneer who died with seven-league boots on.

"He was a democrat in the universal sense of the word," they heard the rabbi say of jeweler Isaac Kushner, 58, whose rebellion against reaction began when he was 12 in Tsarist Russia.

Kushner's rebellion ended on the floor of the Los Angeles Democratic County Central Committee, where he dropped dead of a heart attack while opposing a resolution he considered dangerous to the free press.

He spoke against the proposal, though its target was one of his bitterest enemies, the editor of an "anti-communist" smear sheet.

THE ETERNAL QUALITIES: Kushner had worked closely with the Independent Progressive Party and its candidates on common objectives. In his unsuccessful campaign last spring against reactionary City Councilman Ed J. Davenport, Kushner had both Democratic and IPP support.

In his youth, Kushner joined but soon quit the Socialist Party, deciding its energies were wasted on "anti-communism" instead of being funneled into progressive channels.

"He was one," said Rabbi Jacob Levine, "who worked not for himself but for others—for his fellow men, without thought of race or creed. These are eternal qualities, showing a spark of godliness that will never be lost."

Continued from preceding page

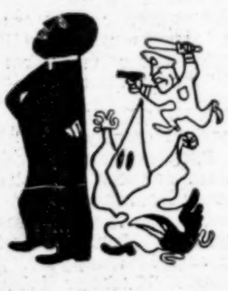
house next door. Police Commissioner Bull O'Connor called to warn them he would not be responsible for their safety. When they stayed on he drafted a new zoning law making it a misdemeanor for Negroes to live in an area "generally and historically" regarded as white. The Negro ministers stayed on. One of them invited a third Negro family to move in with him.

Last Friday, at midnight, a car sped along North Center St. In front of the ministers' homes it slowed; two dynamite bombs were tossed out. The blasts shattered windows and shook up the entire neighborhood, but none of the 18 persons in the two houses was hurt.

WAIT FOR TROUBLE: All three families had known trouble was coming. On the porch of one house a large group sat waiting quietly, with pistols and shot guns. They got a few shots at the car as it sped away, but failed to stop it.

Two hours earlier, one of the occupants of the house had seen a suspicious car near the houses; he had jumped into his own car and trailed it, but couldn't get the license number.

Later the cops questioned him: "Why did you try to sneak and trail around trying to get someone's license plate instead of calling us? When are you going to start thinking? After you're dead? . . . I'll tell you one thing right now. You are absolutely responsible for us not knowing right now who did this bombing."



Asked their future intentions, the three Negro families replied: "Stay on."

Be smart—KKK

TWO weeks ago, James Montgomery, Waukeegan, Ill., Negro, was released after serving 25 years for a rape which the court ruled had never been committed. The court found the Ku Klux Klan responsible for framing him. Last week Montgomery received a letter signed KKK. It read: "You better be smart and kill yourself." His family was threatened with torture and lynching.

Last konklave

ONLY two weeks ago Dr. Samuel Green stood in bright green robes at a Konklave of the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia. He was being elevated from Grand Dragon to Imperial Wizard. The mildly successful obstetrician with the Hitler-like moutache had become recognized everywhere as the man who had given new life to the terrorist band.

Last Thursday, at the age of 59, he died of a heart attack.

STUDENTS

"Don't freeze us"

DELEGATES representing 1,000,000 college students in the National Student Association will meet at the University of Illinois from Aug. 24-Sept. 5. They will hear a demand from the N.Y. delegation for a national student-faculty conference on academic freedom in December.

"We cannot accept," say the New Yorkers, "the current 'cold war' as a justification . . . for abridgements of our educational democracy." Strong opposition is expected from delegates of Catholic and Southern colleges. In all 300 schools will be represented.

Where your money goes, the blood flows

This is the Truman Doctrine in action. Greek Monarchist infantrymen, completely equipped with American-made weapons, dig in among the rocks in the Grammos Mountains during an attack. The thrust was supported by 50 U.S.-built Helldiver planes and artillery.

THE WORLD

GREEK WAR

U.S. goes all out in border battle

IN the mountain fastness of Grammos and Vitsi, the Greek Democratic Army was locked in the bloodiest and most critical battle of the Greek War. On Aug. 2 the Athens Army, under the personal supervision of U.S. Maj. Gen. James Van Fleet, launched its long-awaited summer offensive against the democratic strongholds in northwestern Greece. Into this offensive, Van Fleet threw everything he had: tanks, armored cars, the entire Greek Air Force.

The offensive assumed a now-or-never character. Washington knew that if the Royalist forces it fed, housed and armed didn't win this time, the Greek War would go on indefinitely. Neutral military experts called this the best-prepared, best-supplied attack yet launched. U.S. newspapers headlined sweeping victories for Van Fleet's Monarchists and claimed the Vitsi area swept clean, the end in sight.

HOPE AT THE FRONT: Similar victories, proclaimed in the past by U.S. generals, proved hollow. The Monarchists had apparently scored a tactical success, but reports of the crushing of the Democratic Army were wishful thinking. Hidden in the dispatches of such pro-royalist correspondents as A. C. Sedgwick of the New York **Times** were admissions that the bulk of the Democratic Army is "still intact," its organized fighting power unbroken. Its position in Grammos, the backbone of its power, remained very strong.

The Free Greece Radio called the Vitsi area a "slaughterhouse." It claimed 15,000 Athens casualties in the first 13 days of the offensive and promised to make Vitsi "the grave of monarcho-fascism." The London **Times**, Aug. 12, confirmed heavy Athens casualties, reporting they were in the first days almost ten times greater than those of the defenders.

CRISIS OF THE REAR: But the Democratic Army was hard pressed. Its communiques, telling starkly of the defense of key positions by small units "until the last man fell," recalled the fierce heroism of Stalingrad.

Its terrible difficulties were due not to Monarchist military pressure but to the bitter fruit of the Cominform-Yugoslav rift: the closing of the frontier and declaration of strict neutrality by Yugoslavia. (Albania protested to UN on Wednesday that Greek Monarchist forces were attacking her territory; on the same day Bulgaria—Greece's other neighbor who has been and remains sympathetic to the Democratic Army—repeated that it had "for a long time taken very strict measures to prevent all attempts to cross the Greek-Bulgarian frontier from any side.")

In fending off previous offensives, the Democratic Army has had behind it a friendly rear. Now this front of friendly states has been shattered. The Greek Government and the Truman Doctrine are the principal profiteers of the rift in the Balkan front, the Greek Democrats its chief victims.

These next weeks are the most critical of the war. If the Democratic Army can survive as an organized power—as it confidently expects to do—through September, when the season for the Athens offensive will be over, it will have achieved success.

SYRIA

British win round in Anglo-U.S. oil game

DAMASCUS, Syria's ancient white capital set in a green desert oasis, has seen Crusader, Mongol, Mameluke, Turkish, British and French armies come and go. Last March 30 its residents rose to find armed patrols in the market place and roadblocks at busy intersections. The retiring President

Continued on following page

Blood bath in Madagascar

How the French colonials murdered 80,000 as a lesson

By Stanley Karnow

PARIS

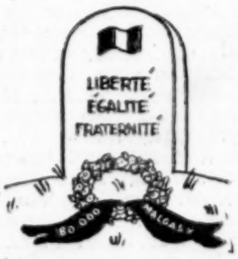
TWO years ago in Madagascar, fourth largest island in the world and vital French colonial source of gold, silver, copper and graphite, the greatest blood-bath since Hitler took place. The western world's press barely noticed it. The 80,000 (by accepted estimates) who were slaughtered by the French army were just Malagasy—black "natives."

Since then the trial of seven men as an aftermath to the blood-bath has reminded the French people of two things: the realities of colonial imperialism, and the fact that, since the Dreyfus Case 50 years ago, they can get justice if they demand it insistently enough.

After more than a year of protests, meetings, newspaper editorials and parliamentary hagglings, a group of Malagasy deputies in the French Chamber—sentenced to death in 1947 for a revolt in which they took no part—are out of colonial administration hands and on their way to France for possible retrial.

REVOLT? NOT US! Here is what happened in Madagascar in 1947.

All but one of the seven Malagasy deputies were back at home for elections and a convention of their party, the Democratic Movement for Malagasy Renovation (MDRM), whose mild goal is nothing more than "dominion status" for Madagascar.



On March 27 a stranger walked into the MDRM convention. An armed revolt was being planned, he said, and the MDRM was expected to join. Having neither arms nor any wish to revolt, the MDRM declined and wired members throughout the island to keep out of the fray.

On March 29 the shooting was started by a few isolated tribes in some eastern sections of the island. Over 100 Europeans were killed. A day later the elections for the French Senate and National Assembly were held as scheduled. All MDRM's candidates were elected. Instead of announcing the results, French authorities arrested the entire MDRM leadership including the newly-elected senators and deputies on April 2. The lone Malagasy deputy who was still in Paris was also arrested.

BLOOD & VENGEANCE: Eighty thousand Malagasy were slaughtered—the equivalent, for a country with 4,000,000 population, of killing 800,000 in France. Rounded-up suspects who accused the legislators of complicity in the revolt testified later, before an investigating commission, that they signed "statements" prepared by the French Security Chief after a sojourn in what was called "the reflection chamber."

Malagasy lawyers were afraid to touch the case of the jailed legislators. The first Paris lawyer who flew to Madagascar narrowly survived a grenade attack. Another was dragged into a forest by French colonials, beaten senseless and left for dead.

In Paris, the National Assembly passed a bill lifting the Malagasy legislators' immunity, thus opening the way for military courts-martial in Madagascar.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN: Among 10 condemned to death in the first trial was a star witness for the legislators. French President Vincent Auriol refused to delay his execution until after the legislators' trial. With the main witness out of the way, the legislators were condemned to death after a month's trial. It was announced that a leader of the revolt, the last witness who could have cleared the condemned, had died in jail "following a uremic crisis."

Execution was delayed time and again as protests mounted in France. Last month the penalty was changed to life imprisonment. But the French League for the Rights of Man, which had consolidated Socialist, Communist and even non-political Existentialist forces, continued the fight.

With last week's announcement that the legislators would be transferred to France, victory for justice came nearer. The next move—for a new trial—is under way.

Continued from preceding page

and Premier of the Syrian Republic, from which foreign troops had departed only in 1946, were under guard at the hospital. Colonel Husni Zaim was in the saddle.

In the Middle East, where oil competition decides politics, a politician is known by the empire he serves. Zaim came to power plainly tagged with a British label. He set out to bring Syria into a bloc with King Abdullah's Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan—virtually owned by Britain—and Iraq, ruled by pro-British Premier Nuri es Said Pasha.

DOLLAR EMIRS: Since World War II, wearing of the U.S. label has come more and more into political fashion among Middle East potentates—in Turkey, in Iran, in Egypt, in Saudi Arabia. In the early summer King Farouk of Egypt dispatched to Damascus lean and suave Azzam Pasha, once secretary-general of the Arab League, out of work since Israel whipped his organization. Two days later Azzam brought Zaim to Cairo; before sunset of the same day Zaim was flying back to Damascus escorted by three Egyptian Spitfires.

Zaim had switched labels. The U.S. had scored a diplomatic victory. But the U.S., though wealthy, was new to the game; Britain, though poor, was knowing.

POLITICS WITH TEARS: On Sunday morning, August 14, a captain led a squad to President Husni Zaim's palace. The President resisted arrest and was shot. Another squad went to the mountain home of Premier Mohsen el Barazi. The Premier was in his pajamas when arrested. When brought before a military tribunal in prison, he pleaded for his life. He kissed the hands of his captors. Then they took him out and shot him too.

KING ABDULLAH
One of the boys stepped out of line

The formal charge against the outgoing administration was "treason." Treason to what was not defined. It might have been Syria. It might have been Britain. The People's Party to whom the new conqueror, Col. Sami Hinnawi, entrusted the government, is the one party in Syria that is frankly pro-Britain. The London correspondent of the **Yorkshire Post** wrote: "Some French sources go to the extent—incredible as it may seem—of pretending that Great Britain is responsible for the death of Zaim."

PIPELINE TRUMP: In the Anglo-U.S. war that rages undercover throughout the western world, the U.S. had suffered a defeat. Syria was an important sector. Through it would run the Trans-Arabian oil pipeline. A treaty had been signed to that effect.

Now all treaties signed by Zaim were countermanded. The British held the pipeline concession as a trump card for their talks in Washington next month.

There were diplomatic flurries in capitals around the world. King Abdullah was on his way to the home office in London. French diplomats seeking to safeguard their country's interests in Syria also applied at London.

As for the Syrians, few expected much change. Each new Syrian regime cleans out the old corruption and installs its own.

FINLAND

Labor rises up

FOR 780 miles Finland borders Russia. Finnish islands are almost in Leningrad's harbor.

In September, 1944, when Russia knocked Finland out of the war in which it fought for Hitler, commentators mourned the certain loss of "gallant little Finland's independence." They pointed out how easy it would be for Russia to swallow Finland, how tempting, how inevitable.

Last May, four years later, Raymond Daniell of the **New York Times** reported: "The Soviet attitude toward the Finns since the war has been generally one of 'hands off.'"

FUSSY BUT FAIR: The domestic affairs of Finland did not gratify the Russians. Control drifted into the hands of long-standing anti-Russian Social Democrats.

Russia demanded reparations from Finland totaling roughly $334,000,000. When Finland paid half of that sum last year, Russia cut the remaining debt in half. Lisa Sergio, writing in the **Nation**, said: "While the Finns complain of the severity of the rules laid down for payment, of the constant supervision of production by Russian agents, of the fussiness of Russian 'experts,' they admit that the U.S.S.R. has been entirely fair and correct in these transactions."

INTERNAL TROUBLES: Last week Finland had troubles that were purely Finnish. Lumberjacks in the north woods struck for higher wages. Troops were called. They wielded rubber truncheons and sabers, and hurled tear gas bombs. Woodworkers and match factory hands were set to walk out on Aug. 20. Other strikes were scheduled: transport workers, Aug. 22; leather, shoe and rubber workers, also meat, fishing and processing workers, Aug. 23; textile workers, Aug. 24; sea divers, Aug. 26; bricklayers, Aug. 27.

The government said the strikes were meant "to create chaos in order to usurp power and establish a People's Democracy in Finland." Cabinet members threatened to inflict "a crushing defeat on the Communists." In the U.S. press the strikes took on the form of a "Russian invasion."

UNITED NATIONS

Krug: The point of Point Four

SECRETARY of the Interior Julius A. Krug stood before scientists from 44 nations of the world and stated the problem squarely: "At this very hour about half of the people on the earth are face-to-face with want." The scientists had come to Lake Success to attend the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources.

The Secretary outlined a solution to the problem he posed. The U.S. government could do little. U.S. capital, he said, was ready to invest $300,000,000. There were certain conditions a country would have to meet to qualify for investment. Of these, he said, "perhaps most important of all in a favorable institutional climate is a feeling of confidence . . . that the country is on the right track . . . and that revolutionary changes which greatly affect the rights and equities of the people are not in prospect."

The stress on status quo was in full accord with the President's "bold new program," the Secretary said in an interview later.

EMIL GOLDSCHAGG
Four years make a difference

On Oct. 18, 1945, Emil Goldschagg, publisher of the newly licensed Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich), told the first conference of free German publishers since 1933 the story of his new paper: "We had a choice between the buildings of the Voelkische Beobachter (Nazi party organ), undamaged and exceptionally well equipped, and the Neueste Nachrichten, 70% destroyed. We chose the latter because we did not want to assume the mantle of the Nazi paper." On Aug. 16, 1949, publisher Goldschagg allowed to be printed in his paper a letter signed with a patently fictitious name lamenting that "we did not gas all the Jews." This touched off a police pogrom against protesting Jews. Said publisher Goldschagg: "The letter seemed interesting as showing an anti-Semitic trend in Germany. . . ."

WORLD BRIEFS

Argentina: Evita is happy

- Blonde, lively Evita Peron had never liked monkish Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia, Argentine foreign minister, and had long asked her husband to get rid of him. President Juan D. Peron had been reluctant to oblige; Bramuglia seemed safer in the cabinet than out of it where some might regard him as presidential timber.

The problem was solved when Bra-

Continued on following page

JUAN BRAMUGLIA AND WIFE
Evita just didn't go for him

Max Werner

The German Election: Did U.S. lose?

ELATED by the German election returns of Aug. 14, the rather naive spokesmen for our State Dept. are unaware of the setback for U.S. policy now in full preparation in Western Germany.

The State Dept.'s fleeting romance with the Social Democrats is over. Now it is gambling on the stridently anti-socialist forces that won last week.

The entire mass of former Nazi voters now stands with the conservative center and the pro-fascist Right.

A HAGUE FOR A HITLER: The German middle classes have learned nothing. They voted conservative in 1928, fascist in 1930-33, conservative again now. They fought, this time too, not for democracy but for property.

The rise of Konrad Adenauer to leadership is a striking example of West Germany falling back far behind the level of the defunct Weimar Republic. Herr Adenauer is a kind of a German Boss Frank Hague now spread over the national scene. He is a master of patronage, a local boss and machine politician, ambitious and provincial.

The victory of the Right means for West Germany the end of four big "D's": Decartelization, Denazification, Demilitarization and Democratization. Now the era of cartelization, nazification, antidemocratization and probably of an attempted militarization will begin.

THE OLD RACKET: In the vital economic sphere the victors of August 14, the "Christian Democrats" and the "Free Democrats," stand **to the right of the British Conservatives and U.S. Democrats.** The German Right is used to manipulating ecoonomic crises both ways—by inflation and deflation—and profiting from both.

In 1922-23 Reichsbank director Havemann and Chancellor Cuno gambled on inflation; in 1924 Schacht and in 1930-32 Bruening practised deflation. Now the deflation course will probably be repeated, with cuts in wages and taxes, curtailing social security and housing and abolition of rationing.

It means no less than that the shaky economic structure of Western Germany may break down under the impact of its new masters.

FATAL WEDGE: In the field of foreign policy blackmail will start immediately, the usual weapons of the German Right being intrigue, slyness and bluffing. The old rats of the Auswaertiges Amt (the German Foreign Office of Hitler and pre-Hitler days) are waiting for their time to be called as experts. Their task will be simple: to present Western Germany as the most dependable ally of the U.S.

Next maneuver probably will be an attempt to drive a wedge between the U.S. and Britain. A few weeks ago the **Stuttgarter Zeitung** wrote that Britain's value to America as an ally will soon sharply depreciate, and therefore America may assign an increasing importance to Germany's role on the continent. Enraged, the London **Economist** answered:

> It is difficult to picture a more naked admission of playing the power-political game than the open pleasure some Germans are taking in Britain's economic difficulties.

The German Right is treating Labor Britain with cool contempt and figures that **if the State Department prefers the German Right to the Social Democrats, it may sometimes give preference to the same German Right over the British Labor Party.**

6

At the Czech film festival

They cheered like mad when GI Joe and Ivan shook hands in friendship

By George Wheeler

PRAGUE

IF you want to go to a film festival where polo-shirted workers are likely to come in and sit down by the Minister of Social Welfare, where screen stars attend in simple clothes and without Klieg lights, where the top admission price is a buck and "exemplary workers" from factories don't have to pay that—well, then, go to the next Marianske Lanze film festival. We went this year and had a darn good time.

Twenty nations exhibited 32 feature films and 56 shorts and documentaries. Brought together were Norway, Mexico, U.S.S.R., Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, eastern zone of Germany, France, U.S.A., Sweden, England. But perhaps more important than the prizes which were awarded were the discussions among film workers and journalists.

SEX IS NORMAL: One Czech producer frankly listed the limitations which the state-owned industry was imposing on itself—no triangles, no pathological films and no films on the tragedy of old age. Sex is to play a more normal role, as in the prize-winning Hungarian peasant story, "Soil Under Your Feet." Films such as the Mexican "Twilight," which featured two rapes, were rejected by the audience here. But another Mexican film, "Maclovia," which has a dignified love story for its theme, was well applauded and awarded the prize for best photography.

Some American journalists turned to Alexandrov, the Russia producer, hoping to get a scoop comment from him on the other films shown at the festival. He was more interested in getting real criticism of his own film "Meeting on the Elbe." We said we disliked the Negro woman in the night club scene—almost an offensive stereotype. He accepted this but rejected the idea that there were too many caricatures of Americans in the film. "I was in Berlin myself," he said firmly.

CLAP HANDS FOR PEACE: Then Alexandrov explained the purpose of the film and its effect on Russian audiences. "We tried to show that there were good, peace-loving Americans with whom we could get along and we succeeded in getting this point over. Four million tickets were sold in the 45 theatres in Moscow that were showing the picture during the first six weeks. The applause during the parts of the film which show friendship with representatives of the U.S.A. is so continuous and so loud that you couldn't hear the dialog."

NATIVE LAND—BEST SCREEN PLAY
Mourning—Memorial Day Massacre

The jury's award decisions were:

Grand prize: "The Battle for Stalingrad" (Russian).

Best work film: "The Soil Under Your Feet" (Hungarian).

Best screen play: "Native Land" (American).

That anti-Semitism story

1,000,000 copies of "The Truth About Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union" by Tom O'Connor have been published by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. Copies of the pamphlet, which first appeared in the New York Daily Compass, are available at 5c each. Write to the Committee, 103 Park Av., Suite 414, New York 17, N.Y.

DOLLAR STRETCHER

Finding values in carpeting

IF you plan to buy carpeting soon, look for specials in the August rug sales. Manufacturers were recently forced to pare prices—at least temporarily—and careful shopping now may turn up a better value than after Labor Day, when buying is accelerated.

But tags on wool rugs are still higher than most families can afford. Best solution this department can suggest is a reversible Indian drugget. This is a much sturdier rug for just a little more money than the recently-introduced jute-back rugs of the Glamorug type, which sell for about $30. Druggets have one disadvantage—they tend to curl. This can be remedied by stitching or taping pieces of linoleum to the corners.

HOLD TO CUT COSTS: If you insist on the softer (and less sanitary) pile of wool carpeting, you can still trim part of its high cost by buying 27-inch carpeting which can make an attractive room-sized rug if skillfully seamed. Because seamless broadloom rugs have been more fashionable in recent years, the 27-inch carpeting is now noticeably less costly for a cut-to-order rug than the broad widths. Also, if the room deviates from standard broadloom sizes, making up the rug from 27-inch widths wastes less carpeting.

Tips on buying dinnerware

A LARGER variety of simply-styled dishes at reasonable prices is now available as the result of consumer resistance to steep price tags on highly-styled dinnerware.

Actually you can be charged $10 or $15 more for a set of dishes simply because it boasts more decoration, an exclusive design or unusual shape. Very often a set at $15 is the same quality semi-porcelain as one at $30.

It pays to stick to simple designs. They may be used for varied occasions, and are often more durable. Gold-trimmed dishes particularly not only are more expensive but always require special care in washing, to guard against fading.

Dishes with elaborate border trim always are more expensive than the same quality with a center pattern. Underglaze dishes, which cost less than those with decorations applied over the glaze, are extremely durable and will never fade.

Broadly, there are three grades of dinnerware: earthenware (thick and opaque), semi-porcelain (thinner and lighter) and genuine porcelain or "china" (very thin and translucent). For most families, semi-porcelain is best choice. It's fired at higher heat, is harder and stronger than thick dishes and won't chip as readily.

Before you buy dishes, check the five-and-tens too. Kress and Woolworth particularly have classically simple designs, including the modern solid colors. In recent years the five-and-tens have won Museum of Modern Art awards for the good design of some of their sets.

Continued from preceding page

muglia threw his resignation on Peron's desk, accused Evita's favorite, Ambassador to Washington Dr. Jeronimo Remorino, of undermining his position, and slapped his face. Remorino challenged Bramuglia to a duel but withdrew the challenge before anyone got hurt.

Australia: miners lose

● Australian miners had been on strike for seven weeks. They had asked for a 15% raise and a cut in hours from 40 to 35. The government fined their unions, imprisoned their leaders and sent troops to scab. Last week the men gave in with none of their demands met. On their return they were ordered to work extra shifts.

Brazil: peacemongers jailed

● In Sao Paulo, Brazil, police arrested 150 "communists" for holding a peace meeting there "without official permission." Argentine and Brazilian sponsors of the Mexico City Peace Congress are being arrested by their governments. Still, 1,500 delegates from 12 American countries are expected in Mexico from Sept. 5-10.

BUDAPEST

Youth meets youth

THE 200 U.S. delegates to the World Youth Festival in Budapest were welcomed with open arms and hearts in that flag-bedecked city, GUARDIAN's William Wolf reported. To the Sunday opening of the Festival in Budapest's huge stadium, delegations rode through the streets on special buses. Sidewalk crowds cheered as the U.S. delegates rode by singing and waving their flags. When the buses slowed or stopped, the people tried to shake the hands of the Americans and shouted words of encouragement.

In the stadium, the U.S. delegation marched just behind the Soviet delegationu. "Look, we're so close together here," one said. "Why on earth can't our governments cooperate and bring our peoples close together?"

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Each issue of GUARDIAN has articles that will interest certain of your friends. Tell them about it.

Dollar "democrats" in the Pacific

Korea is now shaping up as a China in miniature

By Kumar Goshal

QUIRINO, shaky President of the Philippines, has gone home to face fall elections, hoping his U.S. trip will bring anti-communist dollars his way. Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of the southern half of Korea and enthusiastic nominee for partnership in an anti-communist Pacific Pact, wants dollar aid even more desperately since his government is even shakier. "South Korea will go in two or three months," says Secretary of State Acheson, if Uncle Sam doesn't rush to the rescue.

Korea has become a China in miniature. During 36 years of brutal Japanese rule, 80% of factories and farms were in Japanese hands; the rest belonged to collaborating Koreans. After liberation, Korea was divided into two sections at the 38th parallel.

In the industrial north the Soviet occupation forces recognized the Korean underground movement, nationalized all industries, gave the people land and a people's army eager to defend newly-won rights, and left a popular government in power when they withdrew in 1948. In South Korea the U.S., following its single standard of "containment of Russia," found the Korean underground too leftist to be trusted.

TOO MUCH FOR KIM: Returned exiles and former collaborators with the Japanese, who had suddenly become devout democrats, were more to U.S. taste. Working with them, our occupation forces set up a government headed by Rhee and supported by (as Owen Lattimore puts it) "not a national army but a constabulary" recruited from policemen formerly working for the Japanese. Soon South Korea was a haven for collaborators who fled from the north and, as devout "anti-communists," were welcomed by Rhee and the Americans.

The northern example forced the Americans to make a half-hearted attempt at "nationalizing" some industries and distributing some land. But the collaborators knew the ropes, and ownership and control of factories and land has been passing into their hands.

Rhee's alliance with the former pals of the Japanese went so far that he took financial aid from notorious collaborators like Pak Heung-sik, and prevented any action by the National Assembly's Special Committee on National Traitors. It was too much for rightist leader Kim Koo, who refused to participate in the UN-sponsored South Korean elections and, before he was assassinated last June, was negotiating with the North Korean government for a united Korea.

SO FULLY PACKED: The U.S.-created South Korean government is packed with such admirers of fascism as Louise Yim, Minister of Commerce, and Dr. Ahn Hosang, German-trained Minister of Education. Dr. Ahn has "purged" over 2,000 school teachers for "disloyalty" and told newspapers to toe the line or else.

Starving while the collaborators prosper and with millions unemployed, the people of South Korea have come to dislike the Americans and hate Rhee and his cronies. Already there has been one serious mutiny in the ranks of the "constabulary" which dominates the scene.

This is the regime on which, having given it nearly $400,000,000 in grants and loans during the occupation and another $138,000,000 through ECA in 1948-49, U.S. taxpayers are now asked to spend another $150,000,000. With that and military aid, Rhee hopes he can maintain himself in the style to which he has become accustomed.

Other people's ideas

If the brass could only read

By Edwin Seaver

SOME of our barking watchdogs in Washington and elsewhere, who are so anxious to save democracy they would destroy it if necessary, might get themselves a little education on the dangers of politics in science by reading a book published two years ago.

A secret scientific mission was sent into Germany with our army to discover what the Germans knew about the atom bomb. Dr. Samuel A. Goudsmit, the eminent nuclear physicist who was civilian chief of the mission, called the book he wrote about it by the mission's name: **Alsos.**

The book shows how effectively politicians and political dogma interfered in the affairs of science in Nazi Germany. German scientists were so handcuffed that in spite of a two-year head start on us they managed to lose the race for the atom bomb.

A CHANGE OF WORDS: "By putting politics first and science second," says Dr. Goudsmit, "the Nazis contributed greatly to the deterioration of German scientific teaching and research. . . . The stubborn blindness of dogma and the free inquiring spirit of science do not mix. The anti-Semitic doctrine of the Nazis was disastrous not merely, and not even principally, because it brought about the exile of certain notable scientists. These men could have been replaced in due time by younger colleagues.

"But by the infusion of dogma into the body of scientific thought the Nazis tended to bring the whole subject of modern physics into disrepute, with the result that the 'Jewish science' of physics became unpopular in the universities."

It is true we have not gone that far—yet. But our scientists are aware of the danger. Substitute anti-communism for anti-Semitism, loyalty oaths for gestapo, "good" reactionary Americans for "good" Nazi Germans—and you have the beginnings of a first-class mess.

CAN THEY READ?: Then there is what Dr. Goudsmit calls "the ticklish question of secrecy."

"If certain basic scientific discoveries are to be kept hidden from other scientists because of the need for secrecy, the result can prove more disastrous than the prohibition of teaching Einstein's work in Germany. . . . The significant thing is that the original secrecy in our atom bomb project was not imposed by any military or governmental ruling, but arose spontaneously among the scientists themselves. This is the only healthy way to operate. When it comes to secrecy in scientific matters, the scientists themselves are the best judges of what to keep secret—and when."

Nevertheless, our military brass and our political brass and our academic brass seem to be going right ahead with their offensive against freedom of thought, of inquiry, of research and of speech. Some public-spirited citizen ought to send a copy of **Alsos** to every one of these fellows.

But would they read it? Would they understand what they were reading? Do they know how to read in the first place? These are the questions that keep me awake at night.

Report to readers

Gladewater, Gray Court and Boston, Mass.

OURS is a land of towns and villages with lovely names. But the news from some of these places nowadays is not lovely.

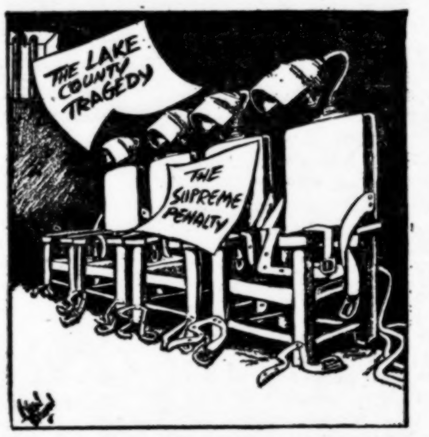
Gladewater is a town in Gregg County, east Texas. In nearby Smith County, Negroes have been burned at the stake on the courthouse lawn at the hands of whites determined to "keep the Negro in his place."

Last week in Gladewater a housewife reported to the police that a Negro came to her door, threatened her with a shotgun, raped her and ran off into the woods. The usual posse was formed. Bloodhounds were brought from nearby Carthage. Sheriff and deputies, highway police, armed civilians followed the bloodhounds.

Five miles from the scene of the alleged rape, the bloodhounds bayed to a halt beside a Negro man, fishing in a lake near Bozeman's Corner. Sheriff Noble Crawford managed to get him to Gregg County jail unmolested.

Two GUARDIAN readers in the vicinity have written a joint letter about the case. They report that "feeling is running high," and there is a chance that an innocent man may be mobbed because his skin is black.

"It doesn't stand to reason," they write, "that this Negro, after attempting such a crime and expecting pursuit, would be calmly fishing so soon afterward."



How the press helps mob rule: a cartoon from the Apopka, Fla., paper advocating death for three Negroes held without evidence in the Groveland case.

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IN GRAY COURT, S. C., too, the bloodhounds were baying last week.

Press reports said that the sheriff, the police chief and their officers "were surrounding the wooded section near a Negro church." Ready to plunge into the woods at the sheriff's say-so were 1,000 white residents of the area, many of them armed. They were not an official posse, but South Carolina law empowers any citizen to shoot down a known felon on sight.

In this instance the "known felon" was a Negro suspected of attempted rape of a white girl. The armed citizenry begged the police chief to let them go in after the suspect. In the absence of the sheriff, he agreed. They plunged in, whacked the bushes for hours, came out empty-handed. Ku Klux crosses burned during the search.

Later the sheriff returned with the statement that "we have definite information that our man has gotten away from our trap." The police and sheriff's men then rode off in 15 cars, in 15 different directions, leaving the posse victimless and not knowing where to search next. Most of them went on home to bed.

Next day the sheriff had his man, safely tucked away in the state penitentiary at Columbia. He had given himself up, at the plea of his wife, to a deputy sheriff who rushed him to safety while the posse was searching elsewhere.

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BUT stalking the Negro is not solely a southern sport. In Boston, recently, five boys returning from downtown Boston to their South End neighborhood, took a wrong subway and upon getting off at the Boylston stop discovered they were at Washington St., where there isn't any trolley connection, instead of Tremont St., where there is.

So they trooped downstairs again. Maybe they tried to clamber back into the station without paying their fares; maybe they didn't. But in any case the change agent charged out of his booth and the five started to run back upstairs.

All but one, that is. The one—a Negro boy, Harold Benders Jr.—stood his ground, calling to the rest that they had done nothing wrong. The agent seized him, kicked him several times, struck him over the right eye with a length of metal pipe. A cop came along, searched Benders and his companions for weapons, found none, and sent the injured boy to a hospital.

The change agent then placed charges of assault against the boy, claiming Benders had threatened him with a knife. The boy later filed counter-charges, asking damages.

In juvenile court the station agent's charge against the boy was sustained, and Benders is on six months probation. In Municipal Court, the boy's charges against the agent were thrown out. The case is being appealed to higher courts.

The Boston press, of course, has ignored the entire incident. But New England is a place where citizens' action for justice is an old story. So there is a committee for the defense of Harold Benders. You may address it c/o Paul Phillips, 478 Massachusetts Av., Boston, Mass.

Yours for a million Guardian readers,

John T. McManus

All Kinds

IT'S just like old times. The Channel is crawling with swimmers; all kinds of people are sitting on flagpoles; the WCTU is having a convention; and a mysterious blanket of garlic-smelling air blanketed Los Angeles a fortnight ago. More you think of it, more you realize what a strange country this is, full of very unusual people. For example:

In Salt Lake City last week a three-week-old baby, wallowing in a tub, just got up and took a walk. Most unusual, said the doctor, who saw a repeat performance. Maybe the radio was on and Senator McCarran was suggesting a small atom bomb for Moscow and the baby decided to go back where he came from.

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In Walhalla, S.C., Etta Jackson, 53 and walking for some time (often steadily), told a judge she had buried 12 jars of moonshine whiskey among her flowers to make them grow better. "Sunflowers especially loved it," she said. The judge, no botanist but keenly interested in philately, gave her a year's suspended sentence because the fertilizer was unstamped.

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In Fulton, Ga., J. L. Green was sleeping in his car in a lot, he says, when along comes H. Ramsey and gives him a hot foot by pouring lighter fluid on his sock and igniting it. Green says he suffered severe burns before he could get his foot out of sock. He's suing for $2,500.

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In Brainerd (that's right), **Minn.,** last week the National Baldheaded Assn. was founded. Members must address each other in correspondence as "Curly," and must sign their letters "Baldly yours."

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In Toledo, Ohio, a car drew up in front of the home of Mrs. Herbert McManus. Looking out the window she saw two men push two women into the trunk of the car. Fully expecting a torso murder, she ran horrified to her husband, who touched off a three-county road blockade and gave chase himself. A little later Mrs. McManus called the sheriff: "Herbert got them. The men pulled into a drive-in theatre, bought two 60-cent tickets and drove inside. Herbert saw them unlock the trunk. Then the women got out and sat down in the back seat to watch a movie."

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In New Orleans, La., the editor of the **Times-Picayune** got a letter which started this way: "I was almost bitten by two vicious dogs the other afternoon. Some people just don't seem to care if their dogs bite callers or not. . . ."

How true.

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In Fort Worth, Tex., police got this description of a woman suspected of passing bogus checks: "She wore a low-cut dress and a short skirt, making it very hard to gain a description of her facial features." And in Pittsburgh, the **Post-Gazette** reports that the lingerie industry is undertaking a costly campaign to make women ashamed of their shabby unmatched underpinnings. Their slogan is: "Be the best undressed woman in the world."

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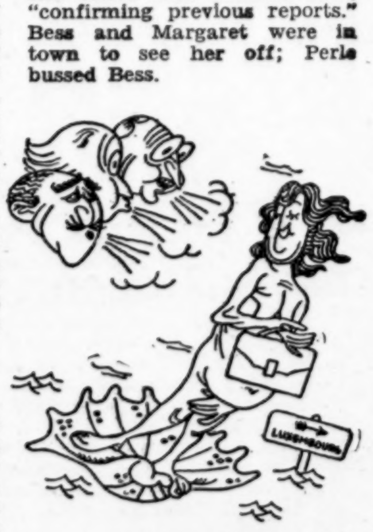
In New York "Two-Party Perle" Mesta, Harry Truman's minister to Luxembourg, saw the press before she sailed. During the interview, the New York **Sun** reported, she held a pencil and pad and jotted mysterious notes. "Do you know," she said brightly, "there's a small town in Luxembourg named Perle?" She admitted, the **Sun** said, that she called Mrs. Truman Bess, "confirming previous reports." Bess and Margaret were in town to see her off; Perle bussed Bess.



George (Botticelli) Korff

BIRTH OF VENUS

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Does your bookshop carry the GUARDIAN? If not send us the name and address of the shop and we'll do the rest.

The Windsors don't need CARE packages

The royalty racket is flourishing

By Ian Jefferson

LONDON

LIFE is still tough here, except for one aspect of British civilization which has completely recovered from the war—the Royal Family.

George Windsor doesn't need any Care parcels, thank you. He has a seat in his pants and there is petrol for his cars. His new Greek son-in-law just drew a million-dollar town house, which sets the local record for taking care of ex-servicemen's housing. George doesn't stagger when he pays 75c for a pack of cigarets and fourteen bucks for a crock of diluted whiskey. He has about 15 places to live and enough dress-up uniforms to outfit a deMille picture. Aside from a little trouble with his leg, George never had the King business so good.

As Kings go generally, the British job is the best there ever was. Much progress has been made since his great grandmother, Victoria, used to get rocks chunked at her when she went out among her subjects.

"JOLLY GOOD SHOW, WOT?"
Princess Elizabeth and co-workers put in a hard day at Epsom.

GEORGE BENEATH THE BONNET: Getting yourself cast for King is the toughest acting job in the world, though. You don't have to know a lot of voice tricks and gestures, but you sure work hard. It's like carrying a spear in an opera that never stops.

The other day George had to go out to the Horse Guards Parade, one of his regular locations, and stand around under a 30-pound wastebasket made out of a bear. The thing came down over his eyes and tickled, and the chin strap sawed at his lip. It is called a busby. Standing under it George looked like a shaving brush.

Every time one of his regiments marches around the Horse Guards field, George has to show up in the right uniform and try to see out from under whatever outlandish bonnet the regiment wore at Waterloo. His inside work is just as bad, handing out medals and testimonials, and Showing Keen Interest for The Papers.

MA TAKES THE OSCAR: In olden times Kings used to be powerful because knights and lords with big swords made them that way. Today it is done with newspapers. The press lords have got the King by his sporran. He is trotted out for circulation purposes as often as axe murderers are in Los Angeles.

The publishers make the rest of the family work hard too. The girls are always fondling prize beetroots at county fairs, studying mammoth pigs, and congratulating the Oldest Inhabitant.

They have petulant looks, as though they would rather be playing gin rummy. Their mother does it better. She has a permanent smile, as though she was being played by Anna Neagle. Although she hasn't got the family tree George has, she was really born for the business.

THE GREEK — NO STAMINA: There are nine of them working now in the Royal Family, including the Old Lady, the Duchess of Kent, and the Greek. The Baby is too young to wear a busby when they get at him with the camera.

Edinburgh, the Scotsman from Athens, is already melting under the pace. He is going to go to sea this fall for a well-earned rest. As it is now he doesn't get time to enjoy his new house, which the taxpayers threw together for a cool million.

A woodworker named Norman Kennedy blew the whistle on the cost of the house. Kennedy was doing some work in the place, which features television sets in the bottom of every ashtray and a bar behind each Utrillo. Parliament had laid out a quarter of a million to fix up the joint, but Kennedy said his estimate was closer to a million. Kennedy got suspended for a year by his union for his lapse of loyalty. Don't boo the actors, Kennedy.

IT'S LOVE: They work the Family on three shifts, and make them split up and attend several events simultaneously. This way the sports page gets a Princess in the lead of the cricket story, a Queen in the movie column, a King in the farm news, and a Duke pulling the first chain at the opening of a new public rest station. With photographs to match. Robert Taylor should work so hard.

I asked a local if this was necessary. He was a smart young man, alive in the 20th century, accustomed to electric lights and the use of the ballot. He looked at me as though I had called his fiancée a trollop.

I claimed that most other large countries had dumped Kings some time ago and life went on without them.

"Traditions," he muttered thickly. "The people love them."

I claimed that Danny Kaye on motorcycle, riding down Pall Mall, would outdraw the Family, if the papers announced it a day ahead. I saw that I was deeply hurting the man, and quit.

NO WASTEBASKETS FOR DAVE: The smartest one is Dave Windsor. He chucked the crown and the bearskin baskets on the footsore picket duty at the Horse Guards. He just goes where he pleases, hands out no diplomas, and draws a whacking tax-free wage for staying away and not being King.

If you want to take the chumps for a big fall in the royalty racket, that's the way to do it. You get the money without working for the publishers.

SALE CHEAP
R.J.

Austerity

"TO gracious houses," reports the conservative London weekly **Recorder,** "have come royalty and the elite of society. Champagne, most exhilarating of wines, has flowed like water, Somehow food has been found garnished with choice delicacies reminiscent of better times."

Wading through 600 bottles of champagne and mountains of chickens, hams and lobsters called for British grit from the 350 "royalty, aristocrats and distinguished politicians" attending magazine publisher Edward Hulton's recent party. Only "the hardy," **Recorder** reported, "stayed until 6:30 a.m." They kept in trim for more lobster and champagne by taking rides on the roundabout provided by the host.

At his Mayfair party publisher Andrew Holt (London **Daily Express**) provided grim fare by contrast: only 43 dozen bottles of champagne among 500 guests (barely more than a bottle each). But there were also dozens of cases of gin, whisky and sherry, **Recorder** said, and "when morning came, a bacon-and-egg breakfast" served by "a covey of butlers."

Latest figures of net spending money available in Britain after income tax show that 2,030,000 families live on between $8 and $12 a week, 8,470,000 on $12 to $20, 8,740,000 on $20 to $40. Rock-bottom cost of food alone for a British family of five, according to new Oxford University statistics, is $9.72 (allowing for "no fresh fruit, luxury vegetables, biscuits or cakes" and for free school milk supply for children).

They can't Joe Stalin us around!

WHEN we buy an aspirin,
whether in Virginia or Oregon
the drug-stores look exactly alike and
the aspirin look exactly alike and
the cost is exactly alike and
our headaches are exactly alike and
the Main Streets look alike and
so do the store windows and billboards and
the people we send to Congress and
the housing shortage is the same and,
whether we live in Omaha or Yonkers,
we see the same movies
with the same co-features and news reels and
read the same stories in our newspapers,
reprinted word for word from the same syndicate and,
when we listen to the radio
we hear the same commercials and voices
saying the same things over the networks and
in the shops the montonous jobs are the same and
the speed-up is the same and,
when we ask for more money,
the boss has exactly the same answer
whether in Wichita or Indianapolis and
the debts we have are the same and
the landlords and
bill collectors and
lay-offs and
the faces of the folks at the USES
are the same.

But we still have to fight Russia because
she is trying to regiment us.

Bill Cahn

IF YOU HAVE CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS RECENTLY, PLEASE MAKE SURE NAME PLATE BELOW IS CORRECT. IF NOT PLEASE TEAR OFF NAME PLATE AND MAIL IT TO US WITH PROPER CORRECTIONS.